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日十初月六年未己

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 7TH, 1919.

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TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 "	to 9.00 "	"
9.30 "	to 10.30 "	"
10.30 "	to 11.30 "	"
11.30 "	to 12.45 p.m.	"
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15 "	"
1.15 "	to 1.45 "	"
1.45 "	to 2.15 "	"
2.15 "	to 2.45 "	"
2.45 "	to 3.00 "	"

NIGHT CARS.

8.30 p.m.	to 9.00 p.m.	Every 30 minutes
9.30 p.m.	to 11.30 p.m.	"

SATURDAY.

Extra Car 12.00 Midnight.

SUNDAY.

7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 "	to 11.00 "	"
11.30 "	to 12.00 noon.	"
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	"
1.00 p.m.	to 5.30 "	"
5.30 "	to 6.00 "	"
6.00 "	to 6.30 "	"
6.30 "	to 6.50 "	"

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or Compost Order representing Bank
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TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 1 Through Express	No. 2 Local	No. 3 Through Express	No. 4 Local	No. 5 Through Express	No. 6 Local	No. 7 Through Express	No. 8 Local
CANTON (Tai Sha Tsui)	dep.	7.30	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35
SEK LUNG	arr.	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45
Shan Chai	dep.	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50
Shengshui	dep.	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55
Paoli	dep.	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00
Tai Po Market	dep.	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05
Tai Po	dep.	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10
Shui	dep.	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15
Yamau	dep.	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20
Shan Chai	arr.	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30
KOWLOON	arr.	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 9 Through Express	No. 10 Local	No. 11 Through Express	No. 12 Local	No. 13 Through Express	No. 14 Local	No. 15 Through Express	No. 16 Local
SEK LUNG	dep.	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50
Shan Chai	arr.	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00
Shengshui	arr.	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05
Paoli	arr.	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10
Tai Po Market	arr.	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15
Tai Po	arr.	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20
Shui	arr.	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25
Yamau	arr.	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30
Shan Chai	arr.	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35
CANTON (Tai Sha Tsui)	arr.	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40

* Will stop at Tai Po and Shengshui for First-Class Passengers on Notice
being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration does not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this
table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHEAU KOK BRANCH.

Stations	No. 17 Through Express	No. 18 Local	No. 19 Through Express	No. 20 Local
Fauling	dep.	8.30	8.40	8.50
Shan Chai	arr.	8.40	8.50	9.00
Fauling	arr.	8.50	9.00	9.10

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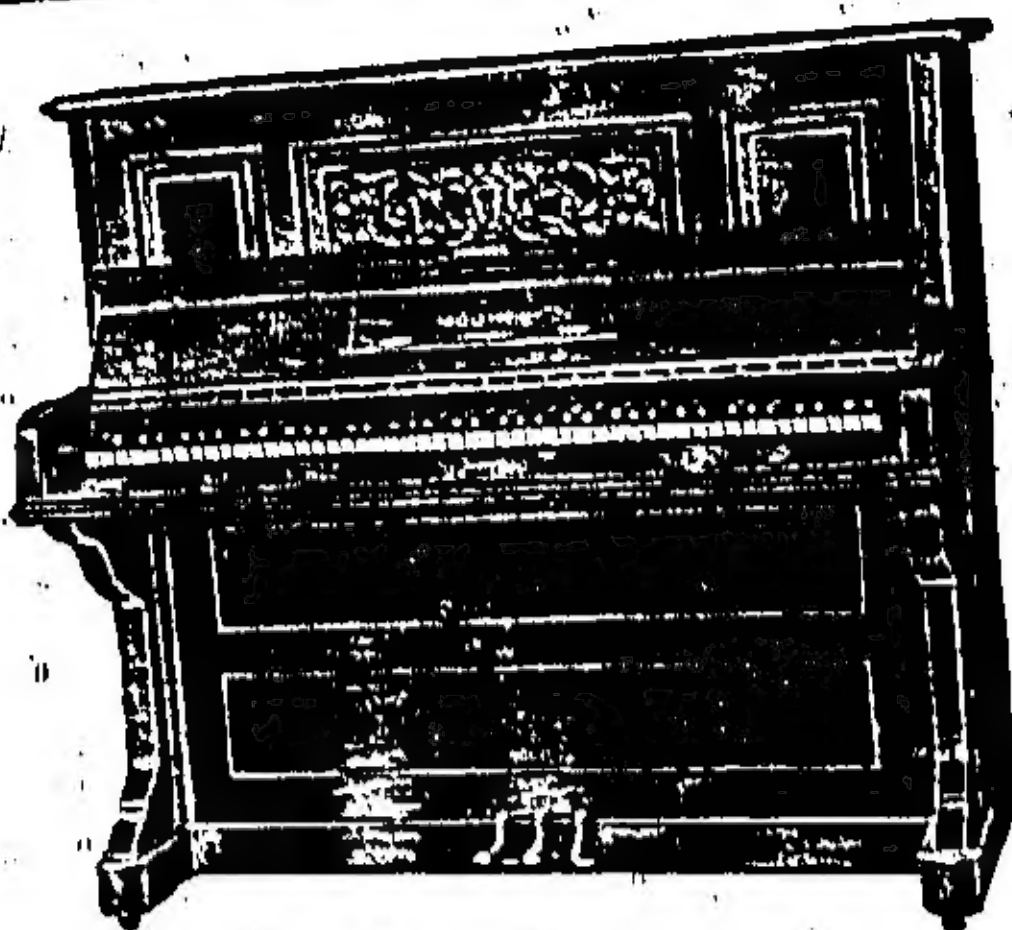
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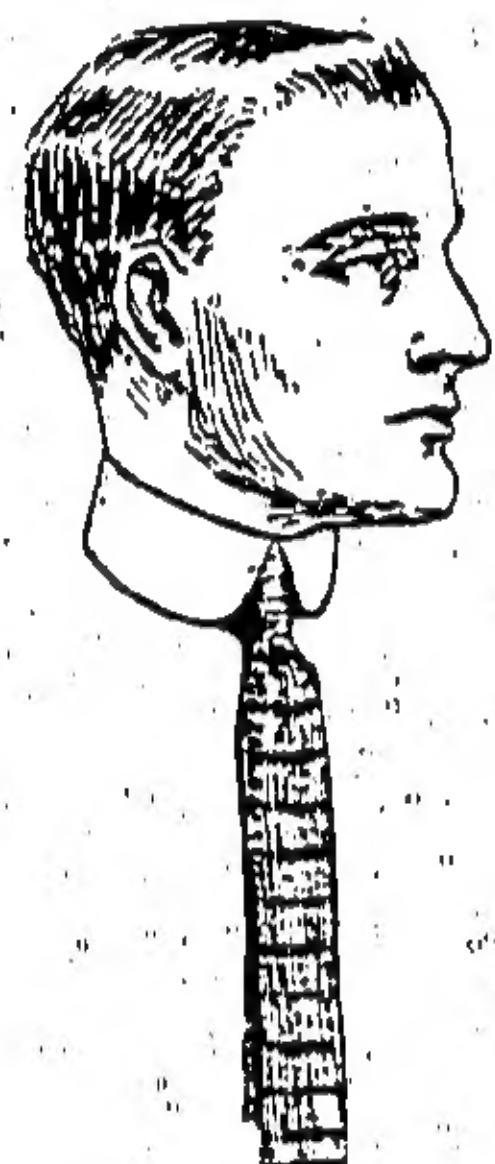
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PEACE CELEBRATIONS IN HONGKONG.
THANKSGIVING SERVICES IN THE CHURCHES.

In obedience to His Majesty's proclamation, yesterday was set apart by the different churches in the Colony to return thanks to Almighty God for giving the Allied cause victory and restoring peace to the world.

AT THE ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

At St. John's Cathedral there was a Choral Eucharist at 7.30 a.m. This was followed by a special service at 11 a.m., when the sacred edifice was filled. The large congregation included H.E. the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn), who was attended by Mr. P. E. J. Wodehouse, C.I.E., A.D.C., H.E. Major-General Ventris, the Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, the Hon. Mr. E. Pollock, K.C., the Hon. Mr. C. Mc. Messer, the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. J. Stubb, the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. W. P. the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak, the Hon. Mr. G. Alabaster, the Hon. Mr. E. D. Parr, and the Hon. Mr. E. H. Dodwell, Sir William Rees, Davies, K.C., Mr. Justice Melbourne, Capt. Basil Taylor, R.N., Commander Beckwith, Mr. S. B. C. Ross, Mr. A. R. Phelps, Dr. C. W. McKenny, Mr. H. A. Nesbit, Mr. T. L. Perkins, Mr. J. A. E. Bullock, Mr. A. Dyer, Ball, Mr. J. W. Franks, Mr. G. N. Orme, Mr. R. O. Hutchinson, Mr. R. E. Lindell, Mr. T. F. Claxton, Mr. R. Baker, Mr. George F. Anderson (U.S.A.), Mr. E. Suzuki (Russia), Mr. J. Vladimir d'Ostrovnik (Mexico), Dr. E. G. Anderson (Peru), Mr. G. S. D. Hamel (Netherlands), Mr. Gonzalez Bando (Chile), Woodwright, G. Gurner, Surgeon, Commander Hodgson, Lieutenant-Commander Kilgour, Lieutenant-Commander Jenkin, Lieutenant-Commander Freeman, Engr. Commander Reed, Engr. Commander Allan, Pay-Lieut. Holborn, the Rev. F. G. B. Hastings (Naval Chaplain), Lieut. Col. John Ward, M.P. (C.B.), Captain and Labour, Lieut. Col. C.M.G., Col. J. R. King, Lieut. Col. W. H. Passer, Surgeon, Lieut. Col. Pelham, Lieut. Col. Harvey, Lieut. Col. Clemend Smith, Lieut. Col. A. Chapman, Col. Mayhew, Lieut. Col. A. Chapman, Major L. Cassel, Major Buck, Major G. H. Wakeman and Sir Bohan Welby. The Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle officiated, assisted by the Rev. W. T. Penhstone. The service commenced with the rendering of "O God, our help in ages past," as a procession, followed by a special service, and Psalms 95, 98, and 100. Exhortations were read from Isaiah 40 and Revelations 4. The "Gloria in Excelsis" was chanted. Special Thanksgiving collects and prayers were recited by the Rev. Mr. Penhstone. The hymn "All people that on earth do dwell" was followed by the anthem "Sing O Heavens."

The sermon was preached by the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle, who took as his text "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace" (Luke 2:14). The Rev. gentleman said:—

Our King has called upon all people throughout the Empire to offer public thanks to God today, for the Peace with Germany which is now an accomplished fact. A year ago there seemed little prospect of an early end to the war. Germany had large numbers of fresh reserves, and she had the advantage of position, and she could strike when and where she suited her plans. But within a few months she was hopelessly out of the peace dictated to her by the victorious Allies.

It is, we believe, a peace based on justice and not on force, a peace for which we may sincerely thank God with a clear conscience. It marks a new era in world politics, a new era in which justice is to be for all, and the vindictive and revengeful spirit which has often been manifested in other peace treaties is absent.

Germany has broken every law of God and man, and her people have made no protest as long as their forces were victorious, so of course justice demands that Germany be punished. But she is being punished in a stern judicial spirit and not with vindictive fury. Her colonies have been taken from her. It was inevitable. She has proved herself unfit to rule other nations.

The history of Germany's colonial efforts is one of the darkest, vilest pages in the history of the last 100 years. No native had any chance against German. Hundreds have been massacred, and whole tribes have been practically wiped out. German colonies were run entirely in the supposed interests of Germany without regard to the rights or well being of the natives.

And the same principle obtained in Alsace-Lorraine and the parts of Poland that were under German rule. The interests of the inhabitants were not considered, German interests were all-important. Justice demands that a power which had been so abused should be done away with. But there is nothing vindictive in that, and already some Germans are found ready to acknowledge the justice of the terms which have been forced upon their country.

The menace of German military aggression, which for years past has kept the expenditure on armaments at such a high figure, is now at an end, and the Allies are resolved that it shall not again threaten the world. Germany has long been a military nation ruled by a military caste, and how long it will take her to change her nature remains to be seen.

One of the outstanding facts of the war is that free men fighting for freedom, have conquered the sternly disciplined hosts of Germany. We used to be told that it took many years' training to make a soldier. But in the last five years we have seen men, who had never fired a rifle or done the goose step when war was declared, hold at bay the trained legions of Germany and drive them back in confusion and break the vaunted invincibility of the Hindenburg line.

And now that peace is signed we turn from the blood and turmoil, from the honour and the sorrows of war to the future. It was said of the Royal family of France, the Bourbons, that when they returned to power in 1815 after the fall

of Napoleon, "they had learned nothing and forgotten nothing." The revolution had taught them nothing, and so because they failed to learn the lessons of those years, they failed to seize the new opportunities which were granted them.

But all personal and class differences vanished and men of every rank and class united and fought and died in a common brotherhood, which permeated the Allied nations. The spirit of unselfish brotherhood, which permeated the Allied nations, must not be allowed to die. At the end of the war, a new and better peace is to be brought us, and that peace is to be brought us by the spirit of unselfish brotherhood, which permeated the Allied nations.

The spirit of brotherhood teaches us that we are bound to be guided by the interests of others and not of ourselves alone, and that which injures others in order to benefit ourselves, is a well put in the report of the Archbishop's Committee on Christianity and Industry. The primary function of industry is social service, not merely personal gain. A man is bound to judge his economic activities not by the profits which they bring to himself, but by the contribution which they make to the well being of others.

The old individualism which had ruled in the industrial and economic world before the war has brought us to the verge of class warfare at home. Capital and labour are becoming more and more hostile to each other, for each was thinking solely of its own interests. Now that the German menace is removed it looms as the old feeling of bitterness between Capital and Labour is likely to meet out in a ruinous struggle.

Those who have bent on keeping it, those who have bent on keeping it, are bent on getting all they can, it is the spirit of selfish individualism, it is still our spirit, the spirit of the war, and we have been taught in vain, then we have learned nothing from the war, and our empire will fall before the insane frenzy of selfishness and our civilization will perish like that of Muech and Tyre and Babylon.

But we must learn the lessons of the war. If the gentle accents "Ye are all one in Christ Jesus," did not move us to a spirit of unselfish brotherhood, at least we must not fail to learn the lesson which has been emphasised and thundered into our ears by these years of war. We must take care that in the new era, which is dawning, life shall be worth living for everyone, and everything shall be for the best that is in him, that conditions of housing and work will be such that a healthy happy Christian life may be lived by everyone; that there shall be no slums, no sweated injuries, no preventable sickness and death.

Thank God there are signs that this spirit of unselfish brotherhood is alive and strong in many hearts, and that it will prevail not only in industrial and economic circles but also in the larger world of international politics.

If selfishness is to be driven out of the hearts of individuals and of classes, it must not be allowed to manifest itself in international relations. It is as false to think that one nation can profit by another's loss, as it is to think that Capital and Labour have antagonistic interests.

The League of Nations comes into existence to emphasise the solidarity of human interests, and to make permanent and universal that spirit of brotherhood which has been found amongst the Allied nations during the war. So good has come out of evil and the future has promise of glorious years of unselfish peace and prosperity.

My friends, the spirit of brotherhood is between individuals, between classes and between nations which the war has engendered, can only be made permanent by a general spreading and extension of the spirit of Christ. Let us go back to the fields of Bethlehem and hear again the Angel's song "Glory to God, in the highest, and on earth peace," let us go back in thought to the manger at Bethlehem that we may purify and renew our ideals.

There we see the Unselfishness of God, who laid aside His power and glory to take our human nature, that He might redeem us from our sins and exalt us to His own glory, as St. Paul wrote "He was rich yet for your sake He became poor, that through His poverty might be rich." There we see the ideal, which towers above all our efforts at unselfishness and ever leads us onward, the life of Christ not only shows us the ideal of unselfishness but He enables us in some measure to gain the unselfish spirit.

As we stand here alive to-day while so many better men and women have fallen in the War, as we realise that God has entrusted to us the re-fashioning of the world, let us ask ourselves whether our ideals are worthy of the greatness of our opportunities; are they the unselfish ideals of our Lord Jesus Christ; are they like the ideals of those who laid down their lives that we might gain this victory and Peace?

"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace among men in whom He is well pleased." The service concluded with the rendering of "New Thank we all our God," the "Te Deum," and the National Anthem.

The hymns and psalms were sung by an augmented choir. The collection, which was in aid of St. Dunstan's Home for Blind Soldiers and Sailors, amounted to \$242.

AT THE UNION CHURCH.

The feature of the service held at the Union Church, yesterday, was a very vigorous and thoughtful address by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald. There was a good attendance.

The service commenced with the singing of "O God our help in ages past." After a prayer, the Psalm "Now Israel may say" was rendered by the choir and congregation. The next vocal item was the hymn "For all the Saints who from their labours rest." It was evident that the choir had taken special pains to prepare for their portion of the service. The anthem "Thine O Lord, is the great" was extremely well sung; the four parts blended very harmoniously, the piano part being exceptionally effective.

Mr. Macdonald's sermon was as follows:—

We are met this morning in conformity with the behest of the King, which will doubtless find a response throughout the whole Empire, to render thanks to God that the Treaty of Peace has at length been signed.

The notice has been too short for us to make such preparation as we should have wished, but I think it must be agreed that the earliest date possible is the most appropriate for the great solemn purpose. We cried to God when we were in distress, and we should indeed do so if we failed to acknowledge His goodness in that the prayer was heard.

Eight months ago, when news of the armistice came, the Churches filled as of themselves at shorter notice still. Such was the profound sense of relief and gratitude for perils past, for bloodshed discontinued, for right and justice vindicated, that had church doors remained closed the people were open. We had a mind to have forced them open. We are not religiously demonstrative, but that was an occasion when our affection reserve was broken down, and we made no secret that the thing we desired most of all was to assemble ourselves together to praise the God of our fathers. Our hearts overflowed, and the praises which rise from overflowing hearts fail not to reach the ears of the God of Sabaoth.

Since then, the world has passed through a trying and anxious experience. The trial and anxiety are by no means ended, but a stage of extreme importance has been reached with the definite signature of the Treaty of Peace between the Allied nations and their chief opponent. The Germans have at length been obliged to admit themselves beaten. Their signature of the Treaty is an acknowledgment of unqualified defeat, in the face of all mankind.

Such an admission was necessary, for without it the glamour of German military power would not have been wholly swept away. The ideals, such as they are, which that evil system stood for, have been, for the time at any rate, overthrown. The disaster which is for the whelmed in disaster, which is for the soul's health of the world, and not least of the German people themselves, if they will so accept it. To the last they have striven to avoid open acknowledgment that they have been met and unequivocally worsted on their own chosen ground of military might.

Their representatives have made every effort, open and secret, to appear as, in some sort, negotiators on terms more or less equal for the winding up of a war which all parties were weary of, and had come to regard as a great mistake. In the same spirit their nationals in China, as you will remember, desired to take part in the rejoicings over the Armistice. That was forbidden, and rightly. Even in the Far East it would never have done to allow the beaten aggressor to save face in any such way.

It is necessary as a first step to future improvement in the common life of nations, of races, that latest conspiracy against their common rights and liberties should be known beyond all doubt to have involved the conspirators, not only in execution, but in ruin. The signing of the Treaty is a repudiation of the old lesson that what men do to others they bring in the end upon themselves, that wrong-doing inevitably recoils with a stroke which is grievous. "Though hand join in hand," said Solomon, "yet shall not the evil man go unpunished."

It is true, proved true, once again that it may mark and learn. Much we used to hear about the irresistible power of the German military machine, and indeed its like had not been seen in history. But we have been shown once more that no weapon which is formed against God can prosper.

The instrument forged in Germany was set to attempt the one impossible thing, namely to back its way through the moral law. Its edge was blunted at the first stroke—the invasion of blameless Belgium—and now it is cast aside, broken, befouled, a byword.

To the last, as you must know, it was said among the Chinese around us that Germany would never sign the Treaty. The war would be renewed, the Allies would be set against each other, some way out would be found—the one thing was not to be believed was that the puissant and self-confident race which had boasted so loudly and shewn itself so warlike would be forced to swallow its pride and drink the cup of humiliation it had long prepared for others. But that is what has come to pass, and it is well it should be understood in the Far East as throughout the whole world.

We want no imitations in the Eastern hemisphere of the militaristic conspiracy which has so ignominiously collapsed in the West. When God's judgments are in the earth the inhabitants of the world learn righteousness. It would almost seem that at the present stage of human development they refuse to learn that under any other circumstances. Well, if the issue of the late war is not the most impressive reminder of the fact that only righteousness can exalt any nation, there is neither such a thing as Divine government of the world nor any moral meaning to be gathered from human history.

This is not the time to discuss the terms of the Treaty in any detail. That they should fall short of the ideal is inevitable, but the Allied nations put their best men to the work and they have done their best in circumstances of excessive difficulty. Surely the part of wisdom is to accept the Treaty as on the whole the best settlement attainable for the present, and to believe that as time goes on modifications for the better will reveal themselves as desirable and practicable.

The Germans, of course, have made a great outcry. That was to be expected, yet at the same time they scarcely deny that if they had won the war they would have imposed terms much harder. Time will show whether the burden laid on the Germans is as they declare greater than can be borne. If so, they can rely upon a reasonable and merciful spirit behind the machinery which the Treaty provides for possible readjustment. Unfortunately up to now they have been going exactly the wrong way about to promote such a spirit.

That they should be reluctant to accept the Treaty was natural, but even in the hour of humiliation a great nation should shew some dignity, and refrain from filling the air with shrill expostulations and mutterings of revenge. There is the Scapa Flow incident and the burning of the French flags. One may confess some sneaking sympathy with the sailor who scuttles his ship rather than hand her over.

But the bad faith of the business is—well it is bad faith, which when all is said, has been the worst of Germany's sins, and the sin beyond all others which make an easier settlement impossible. As for the burning of the flags it shews the lack of knightliness and the spirit of spite and hate on the part of all Germany, from the highest to the lowest, which have caused the bitterest disillusionment of the war to many who had thought well of the Germans, and are the despair of those who would like to think well of them still.

Are the German people mad, that they persist in giving themselves more and always more to be lived down? Insolent in victory, truculent in defeat, why do they make it so difficult to say a good word for them, and only furnish new arguments for the view that the worst construction is sure to be the right one to put on whatever they say or do? It is true that here and there some sober voice arises; some journalist, deputy or other publicist recalls the people to reason and shews a perception of the realities of the situation.

We can but hope that with time these wiser counsels will gather weight, and that the nation at large, as it resumes contact with the world outside, will come to its better mind, for without some serious change of mind in Germany, there is no hope for her future. She complains of her temporary exclusion from the League of Nations, but it is only her own impotent intractability which shuts her out. Let her shew by a better spirit that she is qualified for partnership, and the way is open to her.

But she has much to be lived down; it will be no short or easy task, and he is no true friend of Germany who speaks as if offences of such gravity can be forgiven and forgotten in a week, even though the monarchy under which they were perpetrated has been replaced by a Republic. Nations, like men, must learn by hard adversity that repentance apart from every restitution possible is only an empty word.

The ambition of the Central Empires has been their downfall, and had involved all but civilisation itself in the crash. Millions of brave and valuable lives have been given to save humanity from slavery. Millions—we use the word, but happy imagination is wholly unequal to the task of visualising its content. Ruin, destruction and misery of the most appalling nature and extent have been wantonly spread over many of the fairest portions of the world. The risk that it would be so was deliberately run by those who, at their own chosen time, let loose the dogs of war and offered the alternatives of rape or submission to neighbour peoples who had neither harmed them nor wished to harm them.

Germany cried "Hold" when, and only when, the scourge was about to cross her own border, as some of us prophesied she would. Let those who think the terms imposed upon her too severe remember that were they twice as hard the Germans would never suffer aught approaching the horror and havoc they imposed upon others, imposed without ruth and with a light heart, imposed upon avowed principle and prepared system, imposed with callous disregard of every consideration except the sordid end in view—German domination.

Such is the verdict of the civilised world. Such is the catastrophe from whose reputation the world is bound, so far as possible, to secure itself, and so long as the criminal nation continues to justify itself there is no alternative but to hold it tight in leash and keep it beyond its power to renew its offences.

We celebrate peace to-day, and no one would wish to minimise the reality of the great blessing. But the distressing qualification is never absent from our minds, that the peace, such as it is, has been made with an angry and unrepentant nation, which has avowedly yielded only to force, and regards itself as badly used in being put upon probation and required to repair up to the limit of its capacity. The evil it has brought upon the world, the evil case stands, and we can but make the best of it, hoping that as years pass the prospect will improve.

When Kaiser Bill harnessed his War Horses and took a mad canter in the race for the "World Dominion" Cup, the IMPERIO DEL MUNDO was lost to Hongkong Smokers, but now that Wilhelm is chewing the bitter cud and tramping the Dutch Hooks, his dreams of a World-wide Empire having gone up in smoke, Hongkong lovers of a good puff have come to their own again, for their old favourite, the peerless

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The best of human effort and achievement falls short of perfection, and there is much in this Peace Treaty which one could wish might have been otherwise. We could wish, for instance, it had been possible for the delegates of China to sign the Treaty, yet few of us out here, I think, will blame them for refusing. On the questions of Italy's claims in the Adriatic, and the settlement of the new States in Eastern Europe, few of us probably are qualified by knowledge to have strong personal opinions.

But I do believe it can be sincerely rejoiced that never before did statesmen deliberate on the results of a great war with a more genuine desire to secure what is just and right for all, to keep clear of mere vindictiveness—terrible as has been the provocation—to consider the small nations in some other light than as spoils of war to be bartered about amongst the great, to lay the foundations of a peace which, being based on justice, shall depend less and less as time proceeds upon force and fear for its preservation. Our world in many respects is in a perilous condition to-day, and causes of apprehension are but too many and too obvious.

Still an enormous advance, as to be registered in this at any rate, that the days are finally gone when a few ambassadors and generals disposed of peoples and provinces as the mere spoils of victory, when Kingdoms were carved out for scions of Royalty, and the life and happiness of men and women were a matter of exchange and barter across a council table without regard to their own wishes, interests and fancies. A new earth is not to be created by a single effort, and no one need expect that the settlements arrived at to-day can all be ideal or that they will all prove permanent.

The old world presents such a tangle of races, interests, prejudices, crossed and re-crossed by boundaries geographical, historical, linguistic, that must certainly puzzle the wit of man with the best intentions to unravel it completely. But a beginning has been made. It is realised at last that the world has shrunk and become one. Whether we welcome the change or regret it, the fact is there, and there is no faith to be reposed in man if the representatives of the leading nations have not, in the Peace Conference, endeavored at least to institute working arrangements for the common good, rather than each to stand for his own nation's exclusive interest.

We have reason to believe that that is so upon the whole, with whatever qualifications, and that is the great offset to the recalcitrancy and bad temper from which our late enemies seem unable as yet to purge themselves, but from which we earnestly trust and pray they may soon begin to turn. The League of Nations may not immediately accomplish all that can be hoped for; what ever does in this imperfect world? But even does critics of the League pay it the homage due to a fine ideal, and so long as the world is not destitute of ideals its inhabitants may lift up their heads. "Where there is no vision the people perish," the Bible truly says; but there is vision in the world to-day, and therefore, the bottom condition of life and growth is not wanting.

For these things we Christians have not ceased to pray. When the war was waging we dared to pray for victory because we believed in our hearts that the cause committed to us was man's cause and, therefore, God's. When victory at last dawned we gave God the glory as the source of all the heroism and patience and readiness for sacrifice which under Him opposed strength to strength, and in Him proved that Right in the end is Might and has divine authority over Wrong. All during the sitting of the Peace Conference, it has been our unwearied supplication that the paths of wisdom and of righteousness might be sought and followed, and peace established upon foundations which would stand secure.

It becomes us right, knowing that very much remains yet to be done, and measuring soberly the many pitfalls and perils which lie ahead, to praise God that formal and public peace will presently be declared, and our poor world begin to adjust itself to demands which, indeed, are testing, but which are accompanied by opportunities unexampled in the nations which have experienced God's wonderful deliverance. Have the faith and courage to meet them bravely and steadfastly in Him. He who has brought the world thus far and wrought for it such signal and surprising mercies has yet better things for it in store. He who has inspired such lofty hopes and filled the minds of men with such ardent desires for a truly worthy way of living together in this earthly home of men and nations has not done so to mock us with a futility.

The tasks of the future are indeed stupendous. Looked at in the light only of human inability they may well appear confounding. But the Providence which directed the past will not be wanting to the time to come. God's arm is not shortened that it cannot save. His faithfulness, written in the heavens, has been reassuringly manifested to us in the recent triumph. He has wrought, to Him be glory, and if that be not only ascribed in words but diligently pursued in life and work, His glory will be manifested to our children's children in a world where peace abides because goodwill prevails and the nations of the earth have learnt to obey the Christ, Who alone is our peace, and in Whom only can be broken down the middle walls of partition which separate so disastrously man and brother man.

The sermon was followed by the hymn "Onward, Christian Soldiers." After the benediction, the National Anthem was sung by the choir and congregation. Mr. E. J. Chapman, who presided at the organ, played the "Hallelujah" chorus from Handel's "Messiah" after which the congregation dispersed.

AT THE R.C. CATHEDRAL.

Over two thousand people attended the special service held at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, yesterday morning. The Rev. Rev. Bishop presided, and was assisted by over 30 Fathers from the French and Spanish Provinces and the Seminary at Fok-fu, the Jesuits of Chi Hing and Rev. Fr. Vergilia, of Macao. There were present in their official capacity, Mr. Hauchecorne (Consul for France), Chevalier Eies (Consul for Italy), Mr. E. M. V. R. de Sousa (Consul for Portugal), Mr. J. M. Alves (Consul for Brazil), Mr. J. F. E. da Silva (Consul for Mexico), Major Bowen, and Inspector L. d'Almada of the Police Reserve.

The service commenced with the rendering of the *Gloria in Excelsis* by the choir, followed shortly after by the *Ave Verum*. *Anima Christi* (Pozzolo) was sung as a solo by the Rev. Fr. Grampra. The choir next gave *O Salutaris Hostia* (Tannadine). The singing of the *Te Deum* by the choir and the congregation brought forth a great volume of harmonious sound. The choir then sang the *Tantum Ergo*, and the service concluded with a very fine rendering of the National Anthem in full.

Pope Robert preached the following sermon from the text "Glory be to God on High, and on Earth peace to men of good will." My Lord and my dear Brethren—It was that that the greatest event in history, the birth of our Saviour, was announced to humanity. "God and Peace." Our holy Scripture books pronounce that word "Peace" only after having invoked the name of God, because no real peace can exist unless it be given by the Author of peace.

During five years our hands have been raised in supplication to Heaven, and our voices have repeated *Domine Deus*—God grant us peace. We had learnt to appreciate peace by the sufferings we had endured in the midst of the horrors of war, that is to say, by the deprivation of peace.

But what is peace? Peace, says St. Augustine, is the tranquillity of order. Order means when everything is in its proper place. Materially, order reigns when all physical laws are observed; morally, when all moral laws are strictly kept; when Justice and Charity, those twin-sisters of Peace, are respected by all nations.

Why, therefore, did Peace cease to exist? What was the cause of the upheaval of order amongst men? After a last consideration it is obvious, my dear Brethren, that one thing alone could disturb that admirable equilibrium of peace—selfishness, which is the source of all the passions and the principle of every vice. It is not necessary to rehearse the history of the bloody conflict which has just terminated; that history is well known to you. The ambition which caused that terrible disaster has now received its chastisement; and it is because this chastisement has restored order by punishing the selfishness of misguided peoples that we receive the blessing of Peace.

"Peace and Victory." Such is to-day the cry of our hearts; the thrilling consolation that fills our souls; the overflowing joy that the whole world re-echoes to-day in its songs of gladness. "Peace and Victory," and let us say "Peace, Fruit of Victory." The Allied nations are holding great festivities. Our own city vibrates in union with the songs of triumph and glory of our victorious armies. Peace has come, that greatest of blessings which God can grant to nations as well as to individuals. And thus, in our gratitude towards the Eternal One, as on the great day of the birth of Christ, we repeat in the sincerity of our hearts: "Glory to God and Peace to men."

A great lesson, clear and powerful, my dear Brethren, stands out opposite these plain facts.

The victory which was to assure peace to the nations, if it has its principles in the law of order finds its realisation in an absolute union. It is by the union of the Allied forces that we have been able to restore peace to the world; and this union was not less necessary than force, because force without complete union did not give us victory and would certainly never have given it to us. It was by the acceptance of the discipline of unity and the obedience of all to one supreme command that we recognised the sovereignty of order—of that order without which the most heroic sacrifices would have remained sterile; of that order upon which alone depends the divine majesty of Peace.

Peace in glory, victory in the triumph of Good over Evil, order in obedience to the law; unity in disciplined action—these have been the crowning of our sacrifices, the reward of our efforts, in the war which the Allied nations have won.

Let us now transport the same principles, the same tactics, and the same strategy to another battle-field. Let us apply these successful methods to the combat that each one of us must sustain in this life in order to attain that end which the Creator demands of his creature.

We Catholics can realise fully the plan which assured victory in the great combats. This unity of command, without which the real peace of our souls is impossible, without which Heaven would be deaf to our entreaties, we have it in our doctrine, in our discipline, in the doctrinal infallibility of our Church.

Selfishness, ambition, and pride bring about the ruin of individuals as well as that of nations. In the direction of souls as in the government of peoples, there must be unity of command and obedience to one chief, because in this only do we find discipline and order, by this only do we receive promise of victory, and this, only can obtain for us that eternal peace which is the enjoyment of the vision of God.

And this Chief who is guiding us safely on the arduous sea of this world, is the Pontiff of Rome. It is against this solitary rock that all divisions, schisms, and human contradictions have been shattered for the last twenty centuries. *Unum ovile et unus pastor*. Christ in His Church, by the voice of His representative on earth, speaks with the majestic authority which is given him by the Holy Ghost, the "Light of the Eternal Father," "Glory to God"—the Author of Peace—"and Peace on earth to men of good will" to those who seek God and His Kingdom. May all those heroes who have won, at the price of their blood, this peace which (Continued at foot of next column.)

TRADE REPORT.

EXPORTS.

LAKO.—The demand for this article continues unabated, and it will not be long before we reach the \$50 mark. "Old tins" have been done at \$45 for July/August shipment and dealers are now asking \$47 for September/October delivery. "New tins" are wanted at \$48.00, and some business has already been done at these figures for September shipment to South America.

WOOD OIL.—A big business has been done in this line and the market closes strong at \$27.50 per picul. About 15/20,000 cases have been booked, and the demand has not yet been satisfied.

TEA OIL is quiet at \$23.

PEANUT OIL No. 1 has been done at \$31.50 and the market is most likely to go higher. No business is reported in the No. 2 grade, which closes weak at \$30.50.

ANISEED OIL is 15 per cent. is strong at \$182. Present stocks amount only to about 350 piculs.

CASSIA OIL.—A small business is reported in 90/85 per cent. at \$250. There is no business in the lower qualities. The closing prices are—70/75 per cent. at \$200 per picul; 75/80 per cent. \$210 per picul.

SAIGON CASSIA.—There is nothing doing. The present quotation for the 4/10/4 assortment is \$55.

TIN.—Prices remain practically unchanged.

GALLENETS are quiet at \$10.

STARCHES.—About 500 piculs have been booked at \$24 to \$24.50, and higher prices are likely to rule in the near future.

CANTON CASSIA. There is a very fair demand for selected bundles. A large business has been done at \$13.50 to \$14 per picul, but holders are now demanding \$14.50 to \$15.

COCONUT OIL.—The market is bare of supplies. Business could be done at \$23 per picul if stocks were available.

PEANUTS.—Unshelled can be had in small lots at \$12.40 per picul. Shelled peanuts are higher by about 10 cents per picul.

ANTIMONY 90 per cent. is quiet at \$220.

CANTHAIDES is quiet at \$110.

RICE.—We have to report a strong and rising market for all grades. Native importers have received telegraphic instructions from their shippers in Saigon not to dispose of their holdings of No. 1 "Long" under \$14.75.

A fair number of orders have been booked for shipment to America, and the demand from that market is still unsatisfied. The following are the closing quotations—

Siam Garden, at \$18.50.
Siam Straight, at \$15.75.
Siam Usual, at \$14.75.
Saigon Round, at \$14.55.
Saigon Long, at \$14.60.

There was some excitement in rice circles early last week when a number of permits were held up by the Export Office. They were eventually granted, but a pronouncement by the Superintendent of Exports on the subject of rice exports would be greatly appreciated by local shippers.

BANK RETURNS FOR JUNE.

The returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended June 30th, 1919, as certified by the Managers of the respective Banks are as follows:

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	\$ 7,173,699	\$ 5,000,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	22,057,888	17,000,000
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.	1,151,238	550,000
Total	\$30,381,796	\$22,550,000

* Sterling securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at \$240,000.

+ Securities with the Crown Agents \$125,000.

SHANGHAI AND PEACE.

SALUTE OF 101 GUNS.

Although it was a very wet day there was a good display of bunting in the Settlement in celebration of the signing of the peace treaty.

At noon, following the example of Hongkong, the three great powers of the Hunan, British, American and Japanese navies fired a salute of 101 guns bringing a large crowd of foreigners and Chinese out on the Bund in the drizzle to witness the sight.

The boys of the Cathedral School were at their work, when the booming of the guns was heard. To go to the classes into one room was the work of a few seconds, and to bring 100 British boys to the salute a shorter task still. The singing of the National Anthem and "Rule Britannia" and an announcement that the long holidays would commence two days earlier, brought an impromptu ceremony to a happy close.

The Shanghai Branch of the St. George's Society sent the following telegram to Lord Stamfordham, Buckingham Palace:—"On this historical occasion the Royal Society of Saint George, Shanghai, respectfully request you to convey to His Majesty the following message of our loyalty and goodwill: a health to our King and a lasting peace. Robert S. Ivy, President."

we now possess repose in that other peace which has no end; in that immortal glory of which Heaven is the habitation.

In Peace—hope, force, and consolation of Christians: words written on all tombs, from those of the catacombs to those from the battlefields of the great war. *Da pacem Domine*—Grant us Victory, O Lord, in the combats of our faith, combats which will end only on that great day when "Thou wilt judge the living and the dead." Grant us that peace which consoles, that peace which fortifies, that peace of the soul in God, and, finally, that everlasting peace—the peace of Heaven and of Eternity.—Amen.

THE WEEK-END SQUALL.

PEAK TRAMWAY BLOCKED BY FALLS OF EARTH.

SPLENDID WORK BY NAVAL LAUNCHES.

No less than 599 inches of rain were measured at the Royal Observatory, Hongkong, during the 24 hours which ended at 10 a.m. on Saturday, and 282 inches of rain fell in the following 24 hours. The rainfall between 10 a.m. on Friday and the same hour on Saturday was the heaviest since August 3rd last year, when 739 inches were registered.

Considerable inconvenience was caused to residents on the higher levels on Saturday owing to the suspension of the Peak Tramway service from 11.30 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. This was due to a considerable quantity of earth—said to be about one hundred tons—falling on the line from the Findlay Path side of the cutting recently made to improve the gradient between the top terminus and Barker Road station. At the time of the occurrence the descending car had reached May Road, while the ascending car was between that point and Barker Road. The passengers, in the latter—who, fortunately, were few in number—had to continue their journey on foot up the steep track in the soaking rain. A gang of coolies was set to work to clear the obstruction as soon as possible, and, after about seven hours' incessant toil, it was possible to resume the running of the tramcars between Barker Road and Kennedy Road.

Yesterday morning, however, at about seven o'clock, there was another heavy fall of earth from the cutting, and, as a consequence, the service did not begin until 11.45 a.m.

The rescue work done by the naval launches in the Harbour on Friday is worthy of special note. The sampans in the harbour were going about their ordinary business when the squall burst suddenly on Friday morning. Most of them managed, by luck combined with clever handling of their boats, to reach shelter, but a good number were not so fortunate. It is estimated that at least two dozen sampans were upset. Five launches from the Dockyard, including two from the *Tamar*, all manned by Chinese sailors, and two steam pinnaces from the *Alert*, manned by British sailors, went out into the Harbour as soon as the wind rose. A system of look-outs and signals was put into operation and the launches went out to sampans in difficulty or overturned, and rescued the occupants, and whenever possible saved the craft. The risks taken by some of the Chinese sailors were considerable, and Naval men are warm in their praise of the coolness and bravery shown, especially by the Chinese sailors from the *Tamar*. Over 30 lives were saved by the naval launches. The wet and frightened sea-faring folk were taken on board the *Tamar*.

A rescue carried out by a Chinese sailor named Tai Seng, from the *Tamar*, stands out amongst the brave deeds performed. This man was in charge of one of the launches. Seeing a sampan in difficulties he steamed to it, but it overturned before he could reach it. Tai Seng jumped into the sea, which was running very heavily, and swimming to the sampan, rescued two of the occupants in two trips. The other two—one an old woman and the other a girl of about 14—were under the overturned sampan for about ten minutes before they were rescued. Tai Seng's feat was, however, only one of several. More than one Chinese sailor and at least one British sailor from the *Alert* rescued Chinese by jumping into the sea after them.

It is feared that nearly two dozen lives must have been lost. There are five sampans at the Naval Yard with no claimants, and the only conclusion is that all the occupants were drowned, because they were not to be found when these sampans were saved by the naval launches. Enquiries from the Police, however, elicited the information that only one child, rescued by a naval launch and treated on the *Tamar*, died as a result of immersion. Two launches were dashed to pieces on the sea-wall along the Praya East, and it is presumed the occupants found a watery grave.

The Police launches were out all Friday afternoon and saved several sampans with their occupants.

The monetary damage to junks must have been extensive. One Chinese junk owner has informed the Police that he had to throw over pig-iron to the value of \$500 in order to prevent his junk from sinking.

The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company sustained a more serious loss by the sinking of a big lighter, containing 500 bars of iron, in the Western anchorage.

A large junk, with a carrying capacity of 150 piculs, became a total wreck in the eastern entrance to the Yau-mai refuge. All the occupants were saved by Chinese in the vicinity.

A big junk, capized near H.M.S. *Alert*, and the cargo of timber was scattered all over the harbour. The crew are believed to have been saved by a passing launch.

A large cargo-boat containing wood sank between Wharves Nos. 2 and 3. All the occupants were saved.

Two lighters alongside one of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s steamers were forced to dump 500 bags of sugar and 500 bags of rice, respectively, overboard, in order to save the lighters from foundering.

In strange contrast to the splendid work done by the Naval and Police launches was the attitude adopted by the Chinese launches in the Harbour. Some of the latter were even seen to ask for salvage money from sampan occupants in the water before they would attempt to take the overturned sampans in tow.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

1.—The Custodian in China of Enemy Property, hereby gives **TENDERS** by British subjects for the purchase of the **LEASEHOLD PROPERTY** situated in the British Concession, Shanghai, and known as **Lot Number 34** which Leasehold Property is held subject to the Lessee's covenants and conditions contained in a Crown Lease of the said Lot for 99 years terminating on the 31st day of September, 1960. This Property, which was lately occupied by **Johnson & Co.**, has an area of 12,645 square feet and is situated at the corner of South Avenue and First Street. A Residence, Godown and Servants' quarters are built on the site.

2.—The Custodian further invites **TENDERS** by British subjects for the purchase of the **LEASEHOLD PROPERTY** situated in the British Concession, Shanghai, and known as **Lot Number 31** which Leasehold Property is held subject to the Lessee's covenants and conditions contained in a Crown Lease of the said Lot for 99 years terminating on the 31st day of September, 1960. This property, which was lately occupied by **Molchere and Company**, has an area of 12,845 square feet and is situated at the corner of Central Avenue and Third Street. A Residence, Godown and Comptroller's Quarters are built upon the site.

3.—Particulars and Conditions of Sale of either of the above properties may be obtained by applying in Canton to **H.B.M. Consul-General** in Hongkong, to the **CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA**, and in Shanghai to the Custodian direct.

4.—Inspection of the Properties can be arranged by applying to **H.B.M. Consul-General** in Canton.

5.—Tenders in writing for either of the properties, which should be addressed to **The Custodian in China of Enemy Property**, 30, Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, to reach him not later than the 1st day of August, 1919, must be so framed as to remain open for acceptance on or before the 18th day of August, 1919.

6.—The Custodian is not bound to accept the highest or any tender received.

Custodian in China of Enemy Property
30, Yuen Ming Yuen Road,
Shanghai, July 1st, 1919. [501]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"TELESIAS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into **Holt's Wharf, Kowloon**, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from **G** down on and after July 5th.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after July 11th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before July 25th, or they will not be recognised. No fire insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 5th, 1919. [532]

NOTICE.

IN re **DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK**
LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under instructions from the Central Bureau of Liquidation, all parties of Chinese, allied and neutral nationalities having deposits in the above Bank in **GOLD** currency are required to register same with the Local Bureau of Liquidation of the **Deutsche Asiatische Bank**, care of the Bank of China, Canton, within two weeks from date.
Canton, July 5th, 1919. [547]

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

FROM this date until further notice **Mr. GEORGE HERBERT ELLIOTT** has been appointed Acting Local Manager of the Hongkong Branch of this Company.
W. H. TRENCHARD DAVIS,
Manager for China.
Hongkong, July 1st, 1919. [536]

FOR SALE.

ONE HENDERSON MOTOR CYCLE in excellent running order, any moderate offer accepted. Owner leaving the Colony.
Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [543]

WANTED.

A Young Lady seeks situation as Office Assistant, thorough knowledge of all kinds of Office work.
Reply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [534]

A. G. DA ROCHA,
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.
Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned,
will sell by Public Auction, on **TUESDAY**, July 8th, 1919, at 2.15 p.m.,
at his Sales Room,
A QUANTITY OF
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS & EFFECTS
Also
An Assortment of Household Linens,
Drawn Work and Embroideries.
Terms—Cash on Delivery
Hongkong, July 5th, 1919.

INTIMATIONS

AMUSEMENT CONCERN FOR SALE.

Known as

THE LUNA PARK.

A BIG MONEY-MAKING

PROPOSITION.

Formerly run by Mr. BENIS.

CONSISTING of a Modern Carroussel or Merry-Go-Round to carry Sixty-four persons, including Automatic Organ worked by Electricity, Ocean or Circling Wave with Organ and Motor, Joy Wheel with Motor and Magneto, Base Ball or Doll Hitting Amusement Show, Dart Gallery, Laughing Gallery of Quaint Mirrors with Automatic Electrically worked Piano, Shooting Gallery with set of diverse Targets, Punching or Strength Testing Machine, One Marshall and Son's Steam Engine, two Gasoline Motors and a Cinema Tent.

The Above is to be seen in Singapore and to be sold as a whole for immediate delivery.

Price \$50,000 or nearest Offer.
Offers and Applications for full particulars to be addressed to **TAN CHENG KEE & COMPANY**, 67, Waterloo Street, Singapore. [539]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily, at the **PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING**.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the **REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1918**.

Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. [40]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Hotel Mansions.

For Particulars apply to—
MANAGER,
HONGKONG HOTEL [546]

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR, Masonic Hall Annex, formerly Italian Consulate, suitable for Offices.
Apply to—
SECRETARY,
C/O MASONIC HALL [543]

TO LET.

A **FLAT** in Prince's Building.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [544]

TO LET.

FURNISHED at the Peak, No. 4, Stewart Terrace.

Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Supreme Court. [537]

TO BE LET FURNISHED.

From July 1st.

NO. 7, MOUNTAIN VIEW, THE PEAK.
Apply to—
W. L. PATTENDEN,
ULMAN & CO., LTD.,
84, Des Voeux Road Central. [797]

TO LET.

NO. 102, THE PEAK, 6-Roomed House at the Peak.

Apply to—
PERCY SMITH SETH & FLEMING [533]

TO LET.

FURNISHED for 12 months, No. 87, THE PEAK (No. 1 Stewart Terrace) containing 3 Bedrooms and Bathrooms, Hot and Cold Water, Drying Room, Dining Room, Drawing Room, Sitting Room and Usual Offices and Servants' Quarters, also Large Garden. Possession July 15th.

A 6-Roomed House with Tennis Court in Minden Villas, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings [81]

THE PEAK.

FOR SALE A FIVE-ROOMED Residence.

For particulars apply to—
"X.Y.Z."
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [542]

WAI KEE.

FLAG AND SAILMAKER.
No. 123, Des Voeux Road Central,
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1232. [76]

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

5% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

PAYMENT of the HALF-YEARLY INTEREST due on July 1st, 1919, will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 14 at any of the undermentioned Banks, viz.:

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, At Tientsin, Shanghai or Hongkong.
CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, At Tientsin and Hongkong only.
RUSCO-ASIATIC BANK, At Tientsin and Hongkong only.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, At Tientsin and Hongkong only.
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD., At Tientsin and Shanghai only.
BANQUE BRIDGE POSTE, L'ETABLISSANT.

The Interest, less Income Tax at 6/- in the £ will be:

On £20 Bonds:	£ 2.0.0
Per Coupon (Gross)	13.0.0
Less Tax at 6/- in the £	3.7.1/2
Net amount payable.	£ 8.4.1/2

On £100 Bonds:	£ 10.0.0
Per Coupon (Gross)	13.0.0
Less Tax at 6/- in the £	18.0.0
Net amount payable.	£22.2.0

On £500 Bonds:	£ 50.0.0
Per Coupon (Gross)	13.0.0
Less Tax at 6/- in the £	4.10.0
Net amount payable.	£110.10.0

Payment will be made in Tientsin at the Demand and by rate of exchange of the day the Coupon is presented.

By Order,
THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,
W. S. NATHAN,
General Manager. [545]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM LONDON, COLOMBO and STRAITS.

TIRE Steamship.

"PEMBROKESHIRE"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by July 8th, 1919, at 6 p.m., will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godown where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on July 8th, 1919, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.** Hongkong, July 1st, 1919. [535]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
S.S. "BENARTY"

FROM MIDDLESEX, LONDON and STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and Goods remaining undelivered after July 7th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before July 14th or they will not be recognised. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on July 7th, at 11 a.m. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.** Hongkong, July 2nd, 1919. [540]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.,
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's steamer

"PROMETHEUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into **Holt's Wharf, Kowloon**, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from **G** down on and after July 3rd.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after July 9th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before July 23rd, or they will not be recognised. No fire insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 2nd, 1919. [541]

INTIMATION



Compania General

De Tobacco De

Filipinas

NUEVO

CORTADO

EXTRA

\$3.00 per 100

A FIRST-CLASS CHEROOT

for Discriminating

Smokers.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

CIGAR MERCHANTS.

TEL. 816.

BIRTHS.

LINDBERGH.—At No. 5, Queen's Gardens, Hongkong, on July 4th, the wife of Capt. C. LINDBERGH, of a son. [950]

ROE.—At the Government Civil Hospital, on July 5th, to Mr. and Mrs. B. J. ROE, a son. [949]

DEATHS.

BUYERS.—At the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, on June 30th, AGNES DIXON, widow of the late Alex. Buyers, of Singapore and Hongkong, aged 84 years.

WRIGHTSON.—At No. 154, Bubbling Well Road, on June 30th, Shanghai, CLARENCE WARD WRIGHTSON.

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Voeux Road, C. LONDON Office: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 7th, 1919.

"LET US NOW PRAISE FAMOUS MEN."

BRITONS throughout the world, irrespective of their political views, will identify themselves in spirit with the honours paid to Mr. Lloyd George and the other members of the British Peace delegation on their return from Versailles by His Majesty the King, the House of Commons, and the citizens of London. The Empire owes a tremendous debt of gratitude to the PRIME MINISTER. Although regarded for many years as a "little Englander" because of his opposition to the Boer War and his reluctance to spend upon armaments money which he considered could be employed more profitably in carrying out domestic reforms, he threw himself into the prosecution of the war with characteristic energy the moment he realised that the existence of liberty and democracy was at stake. His first great service after hostilities broke out was his masterly handling, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, of the unprecedented financial situation. Then, in May, 1918, when the fact was revealed that our army on the Western front was paralysed by lack of high explosives and big guns, he created the Ministry of Munitions, which under his vigorous direction speedily supplied the deficiencies. Upon the death of Lord

KITCHENER he was transferred to the War Office, and, finally, at the end of 1918 his impatience with half-measures and dangerous compromises made him PRIME MINISTER. From that time onward he did not allow anything to stand in the way of winning the victory for which we now reverently return thanks. He cast aside worn-out theories, disregarded old ties and friendships, and set himself resolutely to secure the co-operation of the men best fitted for the work to be done, no matter where they had to be sought. In the teeth of strong opposition, at Home and abroad he insisted upon that unity of command which, aimed at before but not achieved, is admitted now to have been a vitally important factor in the Allied success. Nor must it be forgotten that the collapse first of Bulgaria and then of Turkey, which marked the beginning of the end, was due to his tenacity in maintaining the "side-shows" in the Near East in face of the bitter criticism of the "Western School" during the period of seeming inactivity in Palestine and Salonika. Again, in the great crisis of the Spring of last year, when the Allied armies were being forced back towards Paris and the coast by the overwhelming hordes of the enemy bent on a last desperate attempt to stave off defeat, Mr. Lloyd George's fierce energy and dauntless courage went far to save the situation. The heavy losses of men and material were replaced with marvellous rapidity, and, regardless of the many other urgent calls upon our sea transport, the necessary ships were provided to bring over, without delay, the American reinforcements for which appeal had been made. It was typical of the man that in the hour of deepest gloom he never despaired of ultimate triumph. When the danger of a wedge being driven between the Allied forces was pointed out, he is said to have asked "What, then?" and to have answered his own question by saying that, if the worst should happen, the British troops in the north of France would have to re-embark and rejoin their Allies at some point further south. An infectious spirit of optimism born of a firm belief in the righteousness of our cause, an unshakable confidence in the mettle of his fellow-countrymen, and a careful calculation of the relative resources of the opposing forces, breathed through all his public utterances, and contributed in no small degree to maintain the morale of the Empire. He never sought to minimise the formidable nature of the task to be accomplished or to soothe anxieties with sophistries. He trusted the people and they trusted him, and both have been justified by events. He has returned from Paris with a "stern but just peace," which redeems his election pledges by giving such reparation as is possible to those whose lands have been despoiled by the invader, redressing old wrongs, and guaranteeing civilisation against any future menace from Prussian Militarism. Finally, the League of Nations has been formed containing the promise of a new era, for, if it does not immediately fulfil all the high hopes that were centred in it, at least it provides the world with an instrument for preventing war that is capable of being made increasingly effective. These results have not been achieved without a stupendous amount of labour, for, in addition to administering justice to the enemy, it has been necessary to reconcile the conflicting claims of the Allies. In these tasks, we are glad to know, Mr. Lloyd George and his British colleagues have played an honourable and conspicuous part.

No cases of communicable diseases were notified in the Colony on Friday.

Lieut.-Col. Ward, M.P., C.B., C.M.G., is staying in the Colony for a few days.

Mr. C. G. Ferdue, Assistant Superintendent of Police, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace.

A Chinese Custom notification states that the Revised Import Tariff of 1919 will come into force on August 1st.

Miss G. Kirk, who is shortly to be married to Mr. H. W. Lucas, arrived in Hongkong on Saturday, on the *Empress of Russia*.

A fine of \$400 was imposed on a Chinese at the Magistracy, on Saturday, for being in unlawful possession of 48 tseis of opium.

Mr. Law Yan-pak has been appointed to be a member of the Board of Examiners, vice the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe resigned, with effect from June 30th, 1919.

At a meeting of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, presided over by the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak, it was decided to illuminate the Chamber's rooms during the Peace Celebrations.

A cheque for \$337.70 has been sent to the United Service Association from St. George's Society, Shanghai, being proceeds of the recent lectures in the Masonic Hall by returned officers.

Surgeon C. S. Woodwright, R.N., Senior Naval Medical Officer, has been appointed a Member of the Medical Board, vice Deputy Surgeon-General G. A. Drepper resigned, with effect from July 1st, 1919.

H.M. the King has approved the appointment of the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., to be an unofficial member of the Legislative Council for the period during which the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., acts as Attorney-General.

All restrictions have been removed regulating the exportation from the United Kingdom of jute manufactures to all destinations, excepting enemy countries, Russia, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, the Netherlands and Finland.

There is a vacancy on the Licensing Board owing to Mr. A. Shelton Hooper's term of service having expired. Mr. Hooper, however, is willing to continue for a further term. Nominations must be handed not later than four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon.

The American Post Office, Shanghai, placed on sale, on July 1st, the new surcharged stamps issued for that office. The stamps are of the regular issue overprinted at double their postage value. There has been a great demand for this new issue from America.

At the Magistracy, on Saturday, a Chinese, who arrived in the Colony from Chile, was fined \$100 for being in unlawful possession of a revolver, which had been carefully concealed in a clock. His excuse was that in Chile people were allowed to carry revolvers without permits.

Information has been received from the Military Authorities to the effect that Defence Electric Light practices will take place, as under, during the present month:

From Belchers and Spencecutters on the 7th, commencing at 7 p.m.; from Lyemun on the 14th, commencing at 7 p.m.; from Belchers every Wednesday evening, commencing at 9 p.m.

Amongst those who arrived in Hongkong on the *Empress of Russia*, on Saturday, were Capt. H. L. Denny, of Messrs. Deenys & Bowley, Mr. G. Miskin of Messrs. Gilman & Co., and Mr. R. D. Wilks, assistant, Messrs. Shawan, Tomes & Co. Capt. Denny has been on service with the Labour Corps, and Mr. Wilks left last year to volunteer for active service. Mr. Miskin has been on active service for a considerable period.

The Governor-in-Council having decided that the resumption of the property registered in the Land Office as Kowloon Inland Lot No. 107, Section F., is required for a public purpose, and private negotiations for the purchase thereof having, in the opinion of the Officer Administering the Government failed, the said property will be resumed by the Crown on the expiration of four months, and such compensation will be paid as may be awarded in the manner provided by the Crown Lands Resumption Ordinance, 1900.

Mr. C. W. Wrightson died at his residence, No. 154, Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, on June 30th, after a brief, but severe, illness, from gastric peritonitis, at the age of 59 years. The deceased came out to Shanghai in 1878 to join the firm of Reid, Evans & Co., and six years later went Home to join the London office. Later, he severed his connection with the firm and returned to Shanghai, where, for several years, he practised as an accountant. Subsequently he became a partner in the firm of Pearson, Daniel & Co., with whom he remained for a number of years, retiring some three or four years ago to establish the business of Wrightson & Co. During his residence in Shanghai Mr. Wrightson filled many public offices, including that of a Municipal Councillor, and at the time of his death was Chairman of the Country Club and Vice-President of the Royal Society of St. George (Shanghai Branch). He was also a Director of several local companies. In all branches of sport he took a keen interest, particularly in racing and in the latter connection was part owner of the Four Stars stable.

NO SECRET TREATIES BETWEEN
GERMANY AND JAPAN.

following upon long comradeship, will permit the French and English nations to collaborate with confident intimacy for the progress of humanity."

in this most urgent and important question, in view of the relieving of the public and commercial world of this important element at the earliest opportunity consistent with the safety of the country.

PARIS, June 30th.
Montenegro has formally protested against the Allies' refusal to permit its representation at the peace negotiations with Germany.

PARIS, July 2nd.
A Havas message says:—
All employees in the French public
offices are to be given a holiday in hon-
our of Independence Day.

The instructions from the Paris Council have now been repeated, and the Porte has been officially informed that the Greek occupation is confined to Sandjak, Myrna, Kaza and Aivali.

(Continued on page 8.

Cigars! Cigars!!

Cigars!!!

We have pleasure in announcing to our patrons that we have just received a small consignment of the finest and well-known brands of cigars and cheroots, made by La Perla Del Oriente, the best reputed Cigar Factory

IN

MANILA.

All Sizes and Shapes in Stock.

Prices on Application.

SOLE AGENTS:

TABAQUERIA FILIPINA,
15, Wyndham Street, HONGKONG.

[768]

WISEMAN LTD.

JUST ARRIVED
Confectionery from England.

FASCALL'S FAMOUS BUTTER-SCOTCH.

EVERTON TOFFEE.

JORDON TOFFEE.

and

ALMOND ROCK.

This is the first arrival of Confectionery from
England since

1916.

WISEMAN LTD.

[106]



IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IN Manufactures the most Important Point is Improvement, and in Dietetics Cleanliness. Science always insists on these Maxims. Groundnut or Peanut Oil can be used as a substitute for Olive Oil, Butter or Lard, but when Slightly Dirty is injurious to health. In China, by the Ordinary Methods of Extraction, Dirt and Dust are not guarded against: Our Method shows a great advance. By the use of New Machinery and New Methods Scrupulous Cleanliness is Assured. Our Machinery during the Process Filters the Oil, while our Factory is Free from Dust. Our Oil is Clear, Sweet and Fragrant; and Compares most favourably with other Oils used for Culinary purposes: there is no residue. Prices are moderate so as to induce new business. Analysis is always given before Shipment to Foreign Countries.

NAM CHAU OIL FACTORY.

Office:—No. 28, Connaught Road West, HONGKONG.
Factory:—No. 28, Kwei Lin Street, SAMSHUIPO.

The Sole Proprietorship of this concern belongs entirely to a Chinese Citizen.

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CABLES.

(Continued from page 5.)

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE PEACE TERMS.

BRITAIN'S TASK IN THE FUTURE.

London, July 3rd.

The Premier, continuing his speech on the Peace Terms in the House of Commons, pointed out that Germany used her Colonies in South Africa in order to stir up sedition and rebellion against the Union, and her Colonies elsewhere as bases for preying on the commerce of adjacent Colonies. It would have been folly if we had renewed Germany's opportunities for mischief.

PUNISHMENT OF WAR CRIMINALS.

The Tribunal which would sit in London to try the Kaiser would be an Inter-Allied one (Re-echoed cheers.) The officers guilty of submarine outrages would also be tried, and they would get an absolute fair trial. (Cheers.)

The Premier challenged anyone to point out a single act of injustice in the Peace Terms or anything which any perfectly impartial Court would not have adjudicated in exactly the same way.

THE REINTEGRATION OF GERMANY'S OFFENCE.

The Premier, referring to the criticism that though the individual conditions might be right, the cumulative effect was crushing, and that the Treaty, though it might be just, might not be wise, emphasized the heinousness of Germany's offence; also that Germany had suffered less than the other countries in the war.

Germany's crime must be marked. The world could not take these risks again. The German people were not being punished for the crimes of their Rulers; the German nation unitedly and enthusiastically approved the war.

HIGHEST DEMANDS OF JUSTICE AND FAIR PLAY.

The Premier unhesitatingly challenged anyone to point to a single clause in the Treaty which did not accord with the sternest and highest demands of justice and fair play. The Premier said that the Allies were determined that the Treaty should not be a scrap of paper. The guarantees included the disarmament of Germany and the destruction of her arsenals.

The British delegates had unhesitatingly proposed that the reduced German Army be voluntary and of long service, thus leaving the mass of the people untrained and rendering it impossible for Germany to raise huge armies. The same applied to the Navy.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

He proposed to introduce a Bill dealing with Anglo-American guarantees in the event of an unprovoked attack on France. (Cheers.) France had a legitimate reason for serious apprehension when Britain and America had gone home and when the gallant men of the Dominions—(cheers)—who fought so bravely in France—the Australians, New Zealanders, South Africans and Canadians, who had won the deepest French affection, had departed, and France only saw the Rhine between her and a foe who had trampled her ruthlessly and torn her flesh twice within living memory.

FRANCE'S EVER PRESENT DANGER.

France had said: "We would like to know that you Britons and Americans, who helped to emancipate our soul, are still behind us against wanton aggression." He invited Parliament to say "Yes." (Cheers.)

He did not agree that it showed lack of faith in the League of Nations. The latter would be valueless unless it had the sanction behind it of strong nations prepared to stop aggression at a moment's notice. The document only bound us in case of wanton provocation by Germany.

THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

The other guarantee, said the Premier, was the Army of Occupation in France. They did not wish to keep the Army on the Rhine a single day longer than was absolutely necessary, and if Germany showed good-will and gave the necessary guarantees, France was quite prepared to reconsider the question of occupation at the proper moment.

NO UNNECESSARY EXPENSE FOR GERMANY.

Britain was directly interested in the question of the cost of the Army of Occupation, because she did not wish to impose any unnecessary expense upon Germany, which would be the first charge upon the Indemnity Fund.

The Government had an understanding with France that the moment Germany carried out the undertaking with regard to disarmament, the cost of the Army of Occupation should not exceed 240 million marks.

An agreement on that point had been signed by President Wilson, M. Clemenceau and himself. It did not require ratification.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Lastly, said the Premier, there was the guarantee of the League of Nations, a great hopeful experiment which had only been rendered possible by the other conditions of peace. It was due to the world to try the experiment earnestly.

The League unfortunately did not mean that we should never have war, but it would be justified if it prevented one war. (Cheers.) He begged nobody to sneer at the League. (Loud cheers, especially from the Labour benches.)

He believed the experiment would succeed. The League would make crime difficult, and unsuccessful; therefore, he looked hopefully and confidently to it for great things for humanity.

GERMANY'S ADMISSION DEPENDS ON HERSELF.

He was of the opinion that the immediate admission of Germany to the League would be a mistake. The date of Germany's admission depended on herself. (Cheers.)

If Germany created obstacles and showed that the same old spirit animated her, she would not accelerate the date, but if she really showed she had broken with the past, and that the fires of war had purified her soul, and if she realized that the policy of the last 150 years had been a bitter mistake, then she could accelerate the date.

The sooner that came about, the better it would be for Germany and the world.

THE LATE GERMAN COLONIES.

Referring to the German Colonies, the Premier said these would not be distributed among the conquerors, but he administered by the Great Powers on behalf of humanity. The Mandatory Powers would differ according to the particular territory concerned.

MORE MANDATES FOR BRITAIN.

The same applied to New Guinea, but did not apply to Togoland, the Cameroons and German East Africa. It would be found that the conditions of the mandates set up there would be the same as applied by the British Colonies all over the world.

THE EMPIRE'S RESPONSIBILITIES INCREASED.

The responsibilities of the British Empire, under these mandates were enormously increased. Something like 800,000 square miles had been added to the already gigantic charge on the Empire's shoulders—a charge which had been undoubtedly fulfilled in a way which had won the wonder of the whole world.

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CHARTER.

Referring to the Labour Conference, the Premier said it was a matter of the greatest importance for the world's future industrial conditions. It was intended to secure better and more uniform labour conditions, and when it was borne in mind that at least three-quarters of the armies that had won the great victory were drawn from the working-classes of the various nations, it was felt that they had won a right to a corner of their own.

MR. G. N. BARNES' GREAT EFFORTS.

He was glad that it was largely through the initiative of Mr. G. N. Barnes that this charter had been added to the Treaty.

He hoped this machinery would enable the establishment of some permanent means of arranging a level of labour throughout the world and not handicapping countries, so that white labour would be well treated in competition in neutral markets with countries where the conditions of labour were inferior.

That was the great purpose of this great charter.

THE EMPIRE'S SHARE IN THE GREAT VICTORY.

The Premier proceeded to emphasize that no country had a greater share in the tremendous victory of the Allies than the British Empire.

He pointed out that the Empire raised 7,700,000 soldiers and sailors—(loud cheers)—and raised War Loans totalling \$9,500,000,000.

The casualties of the Empire totalled over 3,000,000, not including sailors, of whom 15,000 were killed. The Navy and the Mercantile Marine kept the sea, and without them the war would have collapsed in six months.

During the last two years of the war, the Empire not only bore the heaviest burden in the fighting in France, but the whole burden of attack in Turkey, which had crumbled to dust. (Cheers.)

LET US REJOICE LIKE MEN.

The Empire's great record showed what could be achieved by a great people united and inspired by a common cause. Let us rejoice like men who are under no delusion that our troubles are past and in that spirit which has enabled us to overcome them. It will also enable us cheerfully to face the future. Let us not waste our strength prematurely in fighting each other.

THE GREAT TASK IN THE FUTURE.

The Premier most solemnly declared that in order to prevent the country sinking under its burdens and wounds we must most effectively use the resources of Britain and the Empire.

He urged the people to support the "Victory Loan" in order to reap the fruits of victory. Each must give such strength, goodwill and co-operation as he could.

He ridiculed the idea that now that peace had come, all would go right without any effort.

THE ROAD LEADING AWAY FROM PROSPERITY.

He pointed out that output had diminished and cost of production increased. That was exactly the opposite road to the road leading to prosperity, as even the Bolsheviks in Russia had begun to discover.

He concluded by appealing for co-operation and the maintenance of a spirit of patriotism, which alone could bring us to a real and glorious triumph. (Loud cheers.)

WELL DESERVED TRIBUTE.

The Premier, in the course of a fitting tribute to the Dominion's representatives, mentioned the names of Sir Robert Borden, Mr. W. M. Hughes, Mr. W. F. Massey and General Botha—(cheers)—who had participated in some of the most difficult Commissions, notably the territorial Commissions for adjusting the extraordinarily delicate and complex ethical, economic and strategic questions which had arisen.

We owed a great deal to the ability and judgment with which they discharged their functions. He also paid a tribute to the great body of experts who had helped on innumerable Commissions, and whose hard work had been the admiration of the foreign delegations.

He also paid a tribute to the splendid services rendered by Lord Robert Cecil and Sir F. E. Smith in framing the covenant of the League of Nations.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(BY COURTESY OF THE "HONGKONG CHINESE COMMERCIAL NEWS.")

CHINA'S REFUSAL TO SIGN THE TREATY.

SHANGHAI, July 5th.

The Government has not replied to Luk Tsing-cheung's telegram asking permission to resign, because the Government is considering what steps to take now that China has refused to sign the Peace Treaty.

Excepting the American Minister, all the Foreign Ministers remain cool.

Chun Luk is being blamed by various Rovers for China's refusal to sign. He has tendered his resignation and has fled to the Western Hills. Chu Sai-chong has sent a man to summon him back.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Tuan Ki-sui gave a dinner in his residence on July 3rd, in celebration of the restoration of the Republic. After dinner, a number of important persons met to discuss the political situation, but without result.

CHOW SHU-MOO THE NEW PREMIER.

Chu Sai-cheung has introduced a proposal to appoint Chow Shu-moo Premier. The On Pook Club, having come to an agreement with Tuan Ki-sui, is now willing to accept this proposal. Chow Shu-moo is making preparations to form a Cabinet.

MESSAGE FROM PARIS DELEGATES.

The Chinese delegates in Paris, have sent a circular telegram addressed to Tong Shi-yi and Chu Kai-kim stating that now that China has refused to sign the Treaty, the diplomatic situation has become more difficult, and China is in danger. Both the North and the South must make concessions and effect peace immediately, so as to save the country.

PRESIDENT AGAIN TRYING TO RESIGN.

Owing to the diplomatic situation and the financial difficulties, Chu Sai-cheung is again trying to resign.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CHINA MAY STILL SIGN PEACE TREATY.

PARIS, June 30th.

In spite of their refusal to sign, the Chinese continue to participate in the proceedings of the Peace Conference.

The Delegation is now awaiting instructions from Peking. It is stated in Conference circles that it is still possible for the Chinese to sign, if they so desire.

NO SECRET GERMANO-JAPANESE TREATIES.

PARIS, July 1st.

In regard to the recent discredited rumour of a secret Germano-Japanese Treaty, it is authoritatively stated that Germany, during the war, made several very tempting offers to Japan to change sides.

Perhaps the most important of these offers was made in 1917 when Germany offered Japan a free hand in the Dutch Colonies, including Java and Sumatra. The British Government, on learning this, communicated it to the Dutch Government.

These offers received no consideration by the Japanese Government.

THE FLAGSHIP OF THE CHINA SQUADRON.

LONDON, July 1st.

The new light cruiser *Hawkins* will be commissioned at Chatham on July 24th for service as the flagship of the Commander-in-Chief of the China Station.

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BUDGET DISCUSSION.

PROPOSED LEVY ON CAPITAL.
THE IMPERIAL PREFERENCE PROPOSALS.

On the motion for the second reading of the Finance Bill in the House of Commons, on May 20th,

Sir D. Maclean said the bill asked for very extended powers of taxation. Before granting these, the House should be satisfied that the Treasury, through the Chancellor of the Exchequer and those associated with him, had exercised to the full their power of checking and controlling expenditure by public departments. He thought it was common knowledge that control had not been exercised in a way which had given satisfaction in the House or the country. Year after year, as the war went on, Treasury control became less and less. If the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, "I am a member of the War Cabinet; I am going to insist that Treasury control shall be re-established," he might as well get the support there that he would wish, and he might have to resign. But he would not be out of office very long, and he would not have master of the position, as were the Chancellors before the war.

It was perfectly clear that there would be a very large deficit next year. How was it to be made up? The Excess Profits Duty would disappear, and then the Chancellor would be faced with a £200,000,000 loss with regard to that. The only way in which he proposed to meet this loss was by an increase in the income-tax, which on large incomes would not be less than 15s. or 16s. On the highest incomes it already touched 10s. 6d. and on incomes of £2,000 or £3,000 it was nothing less than 18s.

The position became almost hopeless, and there was only one concrete proposal before the House as a remedy. That was known as the capital levy. (Laughter, cheers.) He held the opinion that this was not a matter of principle at all, but a question of expediency and practicality.

A reasoned amendment was on the paper to which he (Sir Donald) could not give unqualified approval. Before such a proposal came into operation the views of men of high financial repute and business experience should be heard, and to this end he urged the Chancellor of the Exchequer to set up a commission immediately to hear the necessary evidence. If a new commission were inadvisable, the work could be undertaken by the present Income Tax Committee. He would deplore the turning of this question into a party cry. (Laughter, cheers.) It was, after all, a question of meeting a financial emergency by an emergency measure. If it were so, it would be tried; if it failed, the House would drop it.

Brigadier-General Page-Croft said that Government staffs were twice as great as they needed to be. He believed the House of Commons would only see this remedied when they gave precise orders that on certain dates the staffs should be reduced by certain percentages. Double income tax within the Empire had become a scandalous burden, sometimes depriving people of 15s. in the pound of their incomes. The death duties were now confiscatory in character, and would ultimately be disastrous in their effect upon the Exchequer. Big incomes were now being taxed over 50 per cent., and on death 30 or 40 per cent. of the capital was to be taken. It was a new thing for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to adopt this sort of belatedism. It was for a sum of ten millions only that he was indulging in this iniquity, and it could only be justified if it was intended to split up estates. The incomes from estates of £250,000 and upwards were at present paying 8s. in the pound in income-tax. It was the wealth paying that high tax which the Chancellor of the Exchequer was confiscating. Ten or eleven years hence the country would be worse off through these death duties. As to the levy on capital, proposed by the Opposition, it would absolutely cripple industry. He was glad to see that the Liberal Leader of the Opposition did not seriously commit himself to this levy, but only suggested an inquiry. It was not a policy which a great leader like Mr. Asquith would associate himself with at this moment.

"A FALSE PICTURE."

Mr. Asquith said that the general picture taken from the Budget statement was that we had to face expenditure for the year of £1,450,000,000, and that we were going to raise £1,200,000,000, leaving £250,000,000 to be raised by borrowing. That picture was not justifiable, for it was attained by the simple expedient of treating the amount to be gained from salvage of war stores, and things of that kind as going towards the income for the year. That amount ought to have gone to reduction of debt as surplus borrowings. It was not sound finance. If the money had been put towards extinction of debt, we would have had a deficiency of from £450,000,000 to £500,000,000, instead of £250,000,000. A false picture had been produced at home. As to the question of capital levy, he saw no intention on the part of the Government to give it the real investigation that it deserved. He was convinced that the proposal for a capital levy was a fair and practicable one, and in the circumstances he had no option but to urge it in the amendment that he and his friends were asking the House to consider. He had seen it suggested that in doing so they were advocating spoliation and robbery, but surely a levy on capital for the special and sole purpose of reducing our war debts and making a great reduction in the income-tax could not be regarded as robbery. This was not a new proposal put forward by a band of doctrinaire Radicals or members of the Labour party. It had a great deal of backing in financial and business quarters, and it had a most respectable past. Ricardo, over 100 years ago, during the Napoleonic wars, dealt with the matter, and where Ricardo led

Radicals like him (Mr. Asquith) need not be ashamed to follow. They had to realise that the proposal was for the special purpose of paying off the £8,000,000,000 of war debts, and that no question was involved of reducing the liquid capital of the country by a single farthing. They were now in a time of inflated currency and prices. The value of money, measured in commodities, would rise, and the proposal which was the only alternative to a capital levy was to continue a high income-tax with a small sinking fund, and thus doom themselves to pay back the loans when money was worth more than at present. If the proposal were fair to the average man and advantageous to the State, he could not believe that the task before them was insuperable, and he claimed that it ought to be carefully considered. If he were a capitalist he would rather have a capital levy than a permanent high income-tax. The only way of getting people back to thinking of penalties in the income tax as being serious was to get income-tax back to the realm of two or three shillings in the pound. He moved the following amendment: "That this House declines to give a second reading to a bill which makes inadequate provision out of revenue for the expenditure of the country; which fails to deal with the war debt by means of a capital levy; which reduces the taxes payable by the recipients of business profits without lessening the burdens borne by those whose labour contributes to the creation of the profits; and which initiates a system of preferential and protective tariffs."

CHANCELLOR AND TREASURY CONTROL.

Mr. Chamberlain referred at the outset of his reply to the anxiety expressed that efficient control should be exercised over expenditure. He asserted that since the signing of the armistice Treasury control had been re-established as completely as had been possible in the time. Proceeding, he said: Our object is to make Treasury control in its nature and its spirit comparable to what it was at the best times before the war.

Dealing with the amendment, Mr. Chamberlain said: It is a very interesting proposition. I think it is sponsored by six gentlemen. They have almost produced a clause apiece in its composition, but what interests me most of all is that though the Whips of the party opposite have both put their names to it, the leader of the party opposite is not in agreement. (Laughter.) The amendment condemns me for reducing the excess profits duty. My right hon. friend expressly states that he thinks I was right in reducing it, because it is not considered suitable for normal conditions and because it was having a bad effect on the restoration of industry. The member for Gumborne adds that I should not have reduced it without reducing other taxes. He does that square with the first paragraph—a measure which makes inadequate provision for the expenditure of the country. He says I have reduced the tax unduly, but it would be all right if only I had reduced the other taxes as well.

CREDIT ASSETS: £450,000,000.

I come to this argument that I have made inadequate provision out of revenue. If I understand it it is that that I was wrong in using £250,000,000 expected to be brought into the Exchequer by the realisation of the vote of credit assets. Then I should have to raise that by taxation instead. But that is not the only sum derived from the realisation of vote of credit assets. Another £250,000,000 is appropriated in aid of particular votes. Therefore, it is not £250,000,000, but £450,000,000 additional taxation which I am to raise this year. Would he do it if he were Chancellor of the Exchequer? He says it is wrong to appropriate this money coming from the sale of these assets in aid of the expenditure for the year. He says the money should be provided from taxation. The first plank in the platform of the Liberal party—£450,000,000 additional taxation! (Laughter.) How is it to be got we don't know.

How about the luxury tax? What the Committee did was to examine the whole problem and, assuming that we wanted a tax of that character, to frame the best scheme for it. You had to measure your luxury by money value at a time when money values are changing, or you had to measure by the price of the commodity when the prices were abnormal and changing. If the figures fixed by the Committee were right when they fixed them, they would all be wrong now and have to be recast, and might be equally wrong six months hence. But more than that, is price any measure of luxury? Imagine us discussing ladies' underwear, when it was a necessary and when it became a luxury—(laughter)—and whether it is more expensive to buy one good article or two cheap articles. A tax based on that principle was really vicious at its source. You might be very wrong if I had tried to pass through an elaborate schedule defining exactly when an article ceased to be a necessity and became a luxury, and imposing a tax above that line.

That is the only suggestion for meeting the deficit of £450,000,000 of taxation which the right hon. gentleman thinks I ought to meet, which he gave in the course of his speech. I differ from him. In the circumstances of this year, where the expenditure is very largely abnormal and where there are abnormal receipts, it seems to me that not merely the legitimate but the right thing to do is use these abnormal receipts to meet the abnormal expenditure, and so reduce the borrowing that might have to be done. I agree that, if we had got back to normal times, to use these receipts procured by the sale of goods bought with borrowed money would be a wrong thing to do.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

The right hon. gentleman adopted the phraseology of Mr. Asquith, and said that my preference proposal was a "trumpy affair." I do not pretend that the preference on duties embodied in this Budget is a very large one. It is a part of a larger policy. Preference is not to be confined to merely Customs duties; it is to reform our whole policy. (Cheers.) Take a particular case. The other day I

issued new instructions for the guidance of the New Issues Committee. I directed them that preference was to be given to cases where capital was to be expended in one of His Majesty's Dominions. Was I wrong? Nobody criticised it. That is part of the policy of preference. Take another case. His Majesty's Government two years ago decided that purchases on behalf of the Government should be made, where not made in Great Britain, in the Dominions or the British Empire overseas rather than from other countries. (Cheers.) This year on March 10th we issued from the Treasury a letter to the different departments that in Government contracts the Dominions, Colonies, and Protectorates should have the full advantage of their position. I hope it will be done.

The policy of preference is part of our whole policy. What is the complaint? Mr. Asquith speaks of £3,000,000 thrown away for nothing. Is that the view of the Liberal party of a decision which has been hailed with enthusiasm in the West Indies and with approval, I believe, in every Dominion of the British Crown? I have seen no adverse comments, except that they would like it to have been more. Is it nothing to respond to a desire, a wish, a hope, expressed at every Colonial and Imperial conference for fifteen or twenty years by the representatives of the Dominions? (Cheers.) Is it nothing that we should have at last fallen into line in a policy which, after being accepted by the Dominions, has been put into practice by all of them as affects their produce? Preferences given to us in the Dominions have been of very great advantage to us, and why is what is of great advantage to us no advantage to the Colonies and Protectorates when we give it?

Finding certain taxes, which I described as a subsidiary tax in existence, I applied preference to them. I did not create the taxes. They were put on during the war by an orthodox Free Trader for two purposes—in the first place with the object of stopping the import of articles which we could not then afford to pay for, and which we were not making ourselves; and, in the second place, if we did not take steps to stop them, securing revenue at a time when revenue was a great consideration. The same circumstances apply now. Trade has not got back to normal circumstances. It is very undesirable that we should buy large quantities of articles from the United States when all our efforts ought to be serving two purposes—paying our way and paying our debts. In respect of neither of these duties nor of any of them is the fact that there is a preference on them a guarantee that they will be retained at their present rates or at all. The principle on which we proceed is that each part of the Empire settles its own duties according to its own wishes, its own necessities. We say that when for our own purposes we have established duties we will give a preference to the British Empire over the countries outside.

LEVY ON CAPITAL.

With regard to the proposal for a capital levy, I suggest that this is not the moment to launch an inquiry into a matter which would disturb the minds of the men to whom we have to appeal in order to put the finances of the country in a sound condition. (Hear, hear.) The more I study it, the more difficult does the proposition appear to me to become. The mover of the amendment explained that there should be a capital levy only for the present emergency, and that it should be kept down to the income-tax; but the majority of his supporters would not accede to either of these propositions. (Hear, hear.) Those supporters wish the levy to be repeated for social purposes, and to maintain the income-tax at a high level. (Hear, hear.) If a tax is considered unjust by a large part of the population, it creates a great social evil, and it is a mistake to try to do it. One of the first canons of the Treasury is to do everything possible to carry the goodwill of the taxpayer with it for the purpose of guarding against evasion and fraud. At a time like the present, when we have a vast floating debt, which we are anxious to discharge as soon as possible, it would be most inadvisable to embark on a course which has never been tried anywhere else. There is no country in Europe which has such a fiscal entity as our own.

Mr. Clynes trusted that no workman would think of going to the length of refusing to obey the law, though he had heard of a workman already appearing in court for refusing to pay income-tax, and deciding to go to gaol, because he complained that it was unfair to compel him to pay a tax on his earnings when the Government were paying large sums of money to people who were doing nothing at all. (Hear, hear.) He did not think himself that because they should resort to a capital levy for the purpose of reducing or terminating the enormous burden of debt which the country now had to carry, they should necessarily conclude that they should resort to a capital levy for any purpose of national revenue. With regard to Preference he held that trading relations were far more important than any other relations any better at all. They were not going to give rewards to men in any part of the Empire for what they did for the Mother Country in the war by means of putting into the pockets of certain Colonial traders larger profits. (Laughter, cheers.) So far as he could express the workers' view, it was that this Finance Bill gave no relief whatever in regard to any one of the very serious burdens the workers were bearing to-day in matters of revenue. Disappointment was felt at the continuance of heavy prices in connection with which relief was expected as soon as the war was over.

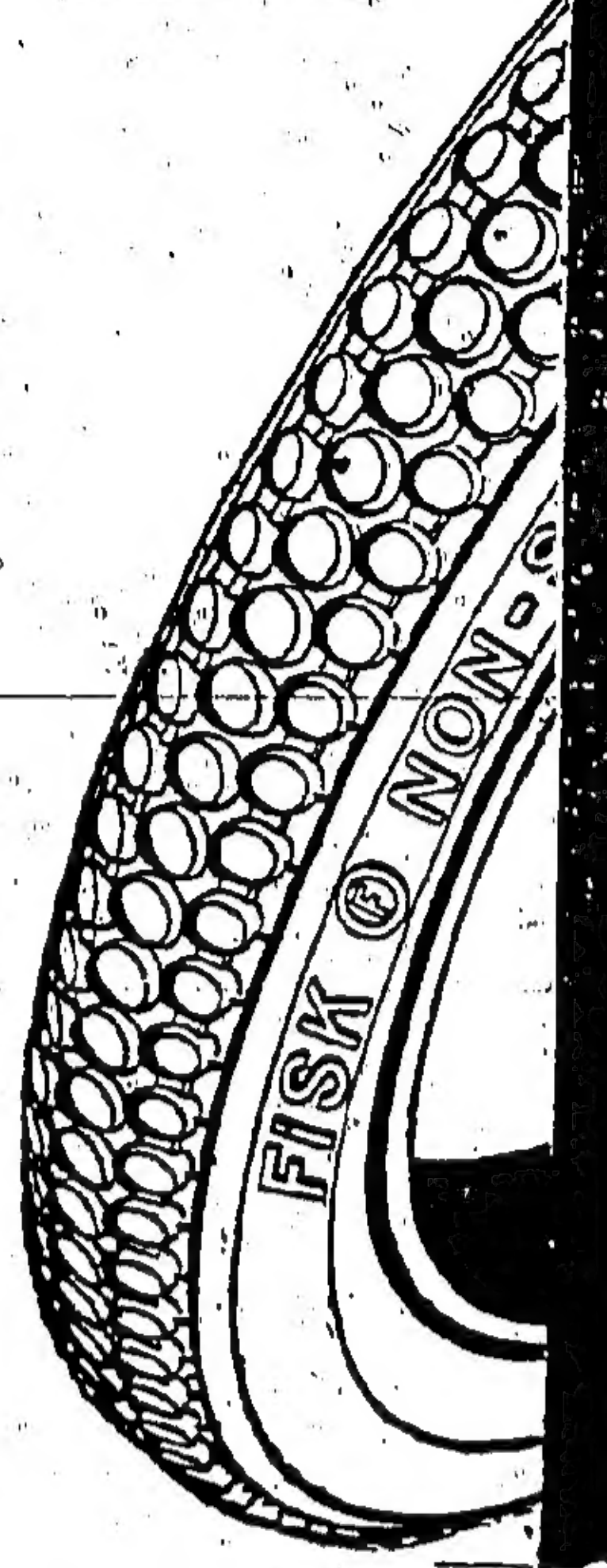
Sir A. Mond, speaking as a Liberal member of the Government, who was going to vote against the amendment, said how anyone could contend that the infringement of duties could possibly be an infringement of the principle of Free Trade passed his comprehension. It was obviously a movement towards Free Trade.

Mr. T. Simon declared that a levy on capital would hit the trade unions and friendly societies as much as any ordinary capitalist.

The House divided on Mr. Asquith's amendment, and there voted:—

For the amendment 72
Against 317
Majority against 245

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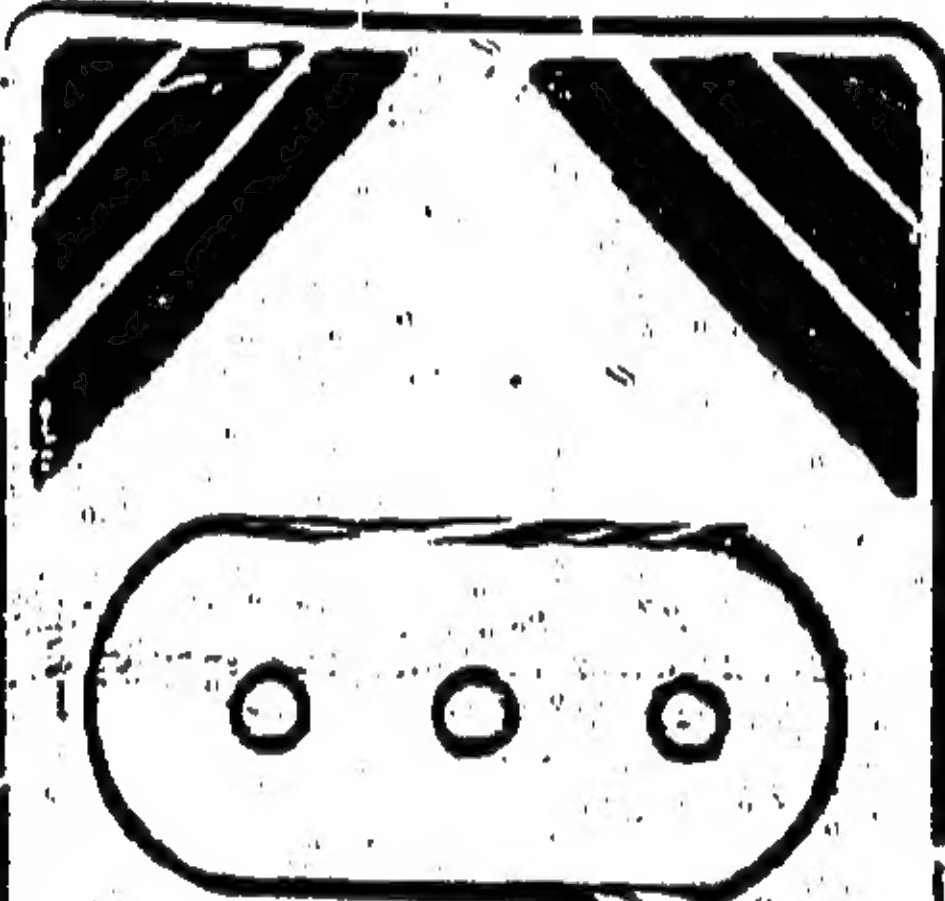
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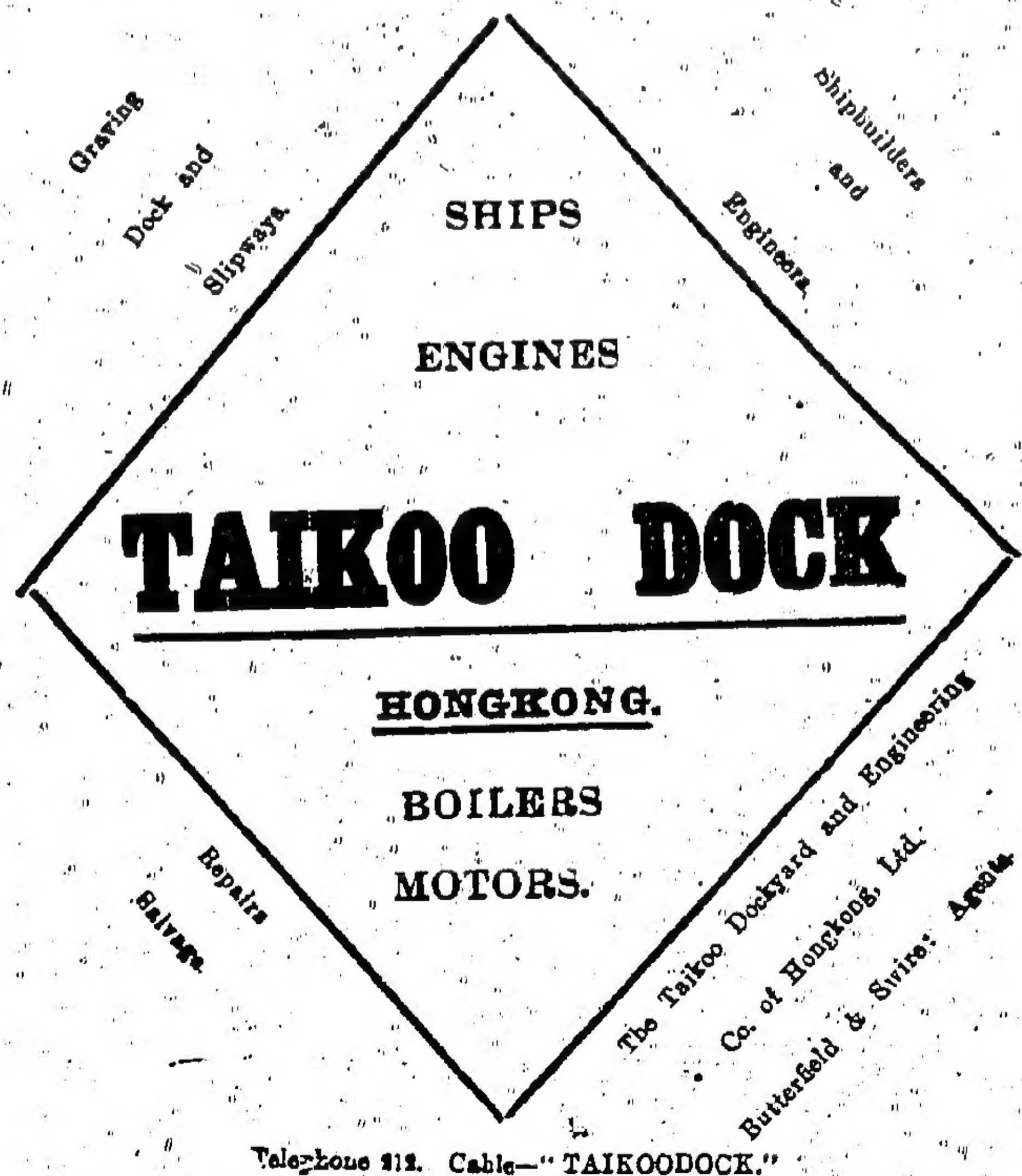
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"HAIHAN"	... Capt. A. H. Stewart ...	TUESDAY,	8th July, at 1 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	... Capt. J. W. Evans ...	SATURDAY,	12th July, at 3 P.M.
"QUINNEBAUG"	... Capt. J. Medina ...	TUESDAY,	15th July, at 11 A.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
via SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.
THE SUNSHINE BELT.
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.
The S.S. "WEST SEQUANA" will sail from this port on or about July 14th, and the S.S. "WEST CONAB" on or about August 10th, for the usual ports of call.
S.S. "ECUADOR" ... July 16th, 1919.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... Aug. 13th, 1919.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... Sept. 10th, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.
Special care is given to the Cabin, and the attendance on passengers cannot be overpraised.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC COAST SERVICES, LTD.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

Telephone 41 COMPARTS OFFICE in Alexander Buildings, Chater Road.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA
& APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,
RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NAGOYA	21st Aug.	33rd Sept.	2nd Oct.

FOR
BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DUNERA	9th July	26th July
DILWARA	21st July	13th Aug.

FOR
CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

JAPAN	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Calcutta about
	21st July	13th Aug.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Shanghai about
DILWARA	14th July	SHANGHAI Only.

Tickets Interchangeable.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACRINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

N. Y. K.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports.
Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways.

KATORI MARU	... Sunday, 12th July, at 11 a.m.
SUWA MARU	... Tuesday, 5th Aug., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.

MISHIMA MARU	... Friday, 11th July, at Noon.
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MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU	... Wednesday, 23rd July, at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU	... Wednesday, 26th Aug., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOYAMA MARU	... Tuesday, 16th July.
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BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TENSHIN MARU	... Sunday, 12th July.
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CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

CALCUTTA MARU	... Saturday, 19th July.
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JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU	... Saturday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU	... Saturday, 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

INABA MARU	... Friday, 11th July, at 11 a.m.
SHINGO MARU	... Tuesday, 16th July.
KAMO MARU	... Monday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South American ports via Cape, etc.).

For further information apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
S. YASUDA, Manager.
Telephone Nos. 1293 & 29

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000	July 7th
TENYO MARU	23,000	July 20th
SIENRIA MARU	30,000	July 29th
SHINYO MARU	23,000	Aug. 13th

* Calling at Keelung

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, OBUS, BAILEIA, CAILAO, ARICA, and YQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,300	July 14th
ANYO MARU	13,500	Sept. 10th
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th

* These are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2274 and 2275.

T. DAIGO, MANAGER,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE	"ANDRE LEBON" ... 23,000	On or about 24th July.
YOKOHAMA	"PORTHOS" ... 20,000	On or about 18th Aug.
	"PAUL LECAT" ... 22,000	On or about 14th Sept.

MARSEILLES VIA	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, SUEZ	"NERA" ... 19,000	On or about 19th July.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 740.

J. TOURTET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"AMAZON MARU" ... End of July.
"ALTAI MARU" ... Middle of August.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.
"SAIGON MARU" ... Saturday, 12th July.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.
"HAWAII MARU" ... Sunday, 16th July.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
"SAIGON MARU" ... Saturday, 12th July.

SAIGON RANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"SHISEN MARU" ... Saturday, 13th July.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"KORSO MARU" ... Saturday, 12th July.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Friday, 11th July.

"MANILA MARU" ... Saturday, 19th July.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.

JAPAN PORTS—Moj, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"SOSEU MARU" ... Thursday, 17th July, at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"KALJO MARU" ... Sunday, 13th July, at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,Manager,
Tel. No. 744 and 745.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (14,000 tons, American Registry) "CHINA" (10,500 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO
via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" (14,000 tons, American Registry) "CHINA" (10,500 tons, American Registry)

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

For further information apply to—
O. H. RUTTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Ice House Street, Tel. 1542.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

OUTWARD MAILS

For	Per	Date
Hokoh, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Kaifong	Monday, 7th, 8.00 A.M.
Port Swatow, Hongkong and Haiphong	Songhai	Monday, 7th, 8.00 A.M.
Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	Nippon Maru	Registration 8.45 A.M. Letters 9.30 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Tientsin	Monday, 7th, 9.00 A.M.
Japan via Nagasaki	Prometheus	Monday, 7th, 11.00 A.M.
Japan via Moji and South America	Maly Maru	Monday, 7th, 1.00 P.M.
Nagasaki, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island	Changshu	Tuesday, 8th, 8.45 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Kanchow	Tuesday, 8th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuchow	Tan	Tuesday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok and Calcutta	Haitan	Tuesday, 8th, 1.30 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Kuansan	Tuesday, 8th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai, N. China Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via CANADA	Empress of Russia	Thursday, 10th, 8.45 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Central and South America, and EUROPE via CANADA	Chicago Maru	Thursday, 10th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe	Inaba Maru	Friday, 11th, 10.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ	Milohim Maru	Registration 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 P.M.
Philippine Islands, Central and South America, and EUROPE via CANADA	Looyang	Friday, 11th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuchow	Kanchow	Friday, 11th, 3.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands, Central and South America, and EUROPE via CANADA	Zalhyois	Saturday, 13th, 9.45 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuchow	Haitan	Saturday, 13th, 2.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands, Central and South America, and EUROPE via CANADA	Kuansan	Saturday, 13th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Kato Maru	Sunday, 13th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuchow	Kyo Maru	Monday, 14th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Swatow	Tuesday, 15th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuchow	Swatow	Tuesday, 15th, 11.00 A.M.
Japan via Nagasaki	Swatow	Saturday, 13th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, N. China, and Japan via Kobe	Kato Maru	Monday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island	Nikko Maru	Registration 8.45 A.M. Letters 9.30 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ	Sudo Maru	Registration 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.

Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

On London	July 1st
Telegraphic Transfer	3/6 1/2
Bank Bill, on demand	3/6 1/2
Bank Bill, at 30 days' sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bill, at 4 months' sight	3/6 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	3/7 1/2
Documentary Bill, 4 months' sight	3/7 1/2
On Paris	
Bank Bill, on demand	52 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	54 1/2
On New York	
Bank Bill, on demand	81 1/2
Credit, at 60 days' sight	82 1/2
On Bombay	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bill, on demand	nom.
On Calcutta	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bill, on demand	nom.
On Shanghai	
Bank Bill, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
On Yokohama	
On demand	160
On Manila	
On demand	154
On Singapore	
On demand	140
On Batavia	
On demand	203
On Hongkong	
On demand	nom.
On Bangkok	
On demand	43
Governor's Bank's Buying Rate	\$ 5.60 n.
Gold Loan, 100 lbs. per ton	\$37.20
Bar Silver, per oz.	53d.

SUBSIDIARY COIN.

Hongkong, 20 cents piece	Per cent.
Hongkong, 10 "	\$2.00 Premium.
Canton, 20 "	0.06
Canton, 10 "	1.98 Discount.
Canton, 5 "	0.00

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITER- RANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BALAVIA, AMERICA, COAST, AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Home Mail Steamer

"DUNERA" carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port about JULY 8th, 1919, taking Cargo for the above Ports. Passenger accommodation in the connecting vessel, when available, secured before departure from Hongkong. Bulk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carriage Steamer for Marseilles and London. Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to: MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, P. & G. S. N. Co. Post Box 111, 21, Des Voeux Road Central.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN CHUNG).

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1904.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 30,000,000
Paid Up ... 17,500,000
Reserve Funds ... 6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES: JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.

FORMOSA—Gilan, Keelung, Keelung, Pinnan, Shichuan, Makung, Tachia, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tohyen, Ato.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kichiang, Amoy, Fuchow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:

CAPITAL AND CURRENCY BANK LONDON AND SOUTH WESTERN BANK, PARIS BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Chosen, Japan, Indo China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKIHI YANAGITA, Manager, 2, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong April 1st, 1919.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

The Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Interest on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, N. J. STARR, Chief Manager, Hongkong November 2nd 1918.

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office: 6, Des Voeux Road Central, Hankow Branch: Panoff Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear Interest at Rates 2 1/2, 4 1/2, 5 1/2, respectively.

Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcome.

J. USANG LY, Manager, Hongkong, July 7th, 1919.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE (FRENCH BANK).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... F. 75,000,000
Paid Up ... F. 37,500,000
(1/2 of the Capital, i.e. F. 37,500,000, subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board: Andre Berthelot
General Manager: A. J. Fernete

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: Shanghai, Hankow, Canton, Hongkong, Peking, Tientsin, Yunnan, Kweichow, Szechwan, Sichuan, Hunan, Anhwei, Kiangsu, Jiangxi, Fukien, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan, Kweichow, Szechwan, Sichuan, Hunan, Anhwei, Kiangsu, Jiangxi, Fukien, Kwangtung, Kwangsi.

IN FRANCE: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

IN LONDON: London County Westminster & Parr's Bank, Ltd.

IN NEW YORK: Bedmond & Co.

Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

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Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. BOUET DE JOURNEL, Manager, Hongkong, April 1st, 1919.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000
Subscribed ... 1,500,000
Paid-up ... 750,000
Reserve Fund & Res. ... 750,000

Branches: Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Madras, Hongkong, Shanghai, Hankow, Canton, Peking, Tientsin, Yunnan, Kweichow, Szechwan, Sichuan, Hunan, Anhwei, Kiangsu, Jiangxi, Fukien, Kwangtung, Kwangsi.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial & Union Bank of England Ltd.

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

J. L. CROCKETT, Manager, Hongkong, April 8th, 1919.

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARTWRIGHT, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., at 104, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.

London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

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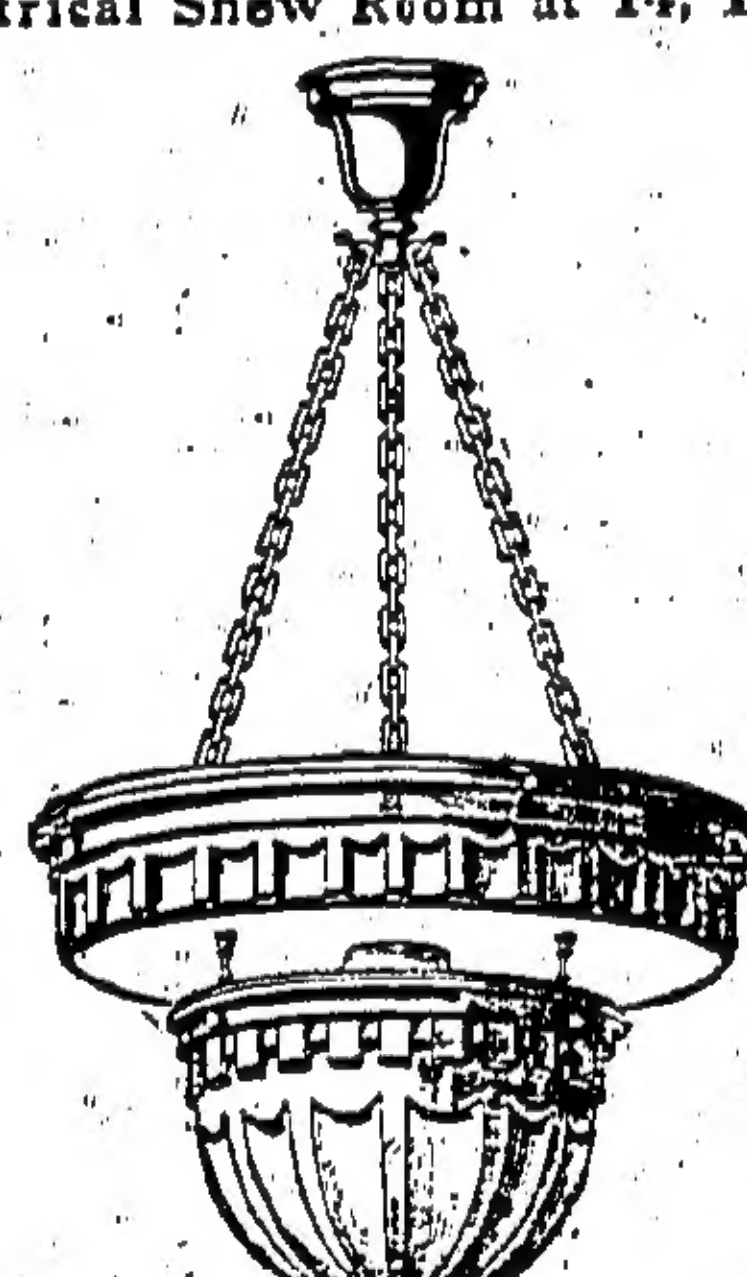
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One centre ceiling light replaces four or five ordinary bulbs and gives a more diffused light with the "BRASCOLITE" FITTING.

Prepare for the warm weather and send your fans in to be cleaned and plated.

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Sleeping Accommodation—33 Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormitories.

All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.M. Navy and Army are welcome to use the Institute.

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KIPPERS KIPPERS

Just Received.

A New Shipment direct from Scotland

65 cents per lb.

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

Corner of Haiphong and Hankow Roads.

Tel. K. 3.

Tel. Address: Palace.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel has just been completely renovated and refurnished, is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.

Catering under personal supervision of the Proprietor.

BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

TERMS MODERATE.

Special Arrangements for Families on Application to: J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

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